

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

991

PARIS, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1970

Established 1887

K. Sees Nixon Giving a Hint of S. Troop Cuts

By Anthony Lewis

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (UPI)—President Nixon's foreign policy was seen in Britain today as an unmistakable signal that, long, America will be reducing its forces in Europe.

Healey, the minister of defense, said the United States surely seek a smaller share in the military burden of the Atlantic Treaty Organization over the next decade. He told a conference: "The need for a greater European contribution to our continent is now clear to all. Nevertheless, the President's statement was an exceptional praise here from official quarters and commentators. Mr. Healey, for example, called it 'most impressive.'"

The warm welcome for a message signaling greater relative defense burdens for Britain and all of West Europe seemed paradoxical. But officials said they saw no paradox. They explained that, in their view, Mr. Nixon had put the inevitable in a moderate, candid and realistic way.

Thus Mr. Healey said: "All Europeans will have been enormously reassured by the tone and content of the President's statement."

He noted Mr. Nixon's statement that the United States could "no more discharge from Europe than from Alaska." He praised the President's support for NATO strategy, and his promise to discuss any changes in U.S. troop commitments with the Europeans "well ahead."

Money and Attention
Underlying the whole British response is a sense that Americans now feel increasingly an inability to influence events all over the world, and a desire to devote more money and attention to their own problems. The Nixon message was regarded as expressing that mood.

A leading British thinker on foreign affairs said privately that the statement seemed "to mark a consequence, a gathering American tendency toward introspection—a belief that you cannot and should not be involved everywhere and that you have your own business at home."

This source added that he thought Mr. Nixon had reflected this shift in American thinking in a "most reasonable way—none of us can complain that the United States is running away from its responsibilities."

The statement was notably lacking in any concrete proposals, this source noted. But he said that this reflected the more passive position of the American government these days. And he saw the statement as valuable, in any case, as a summary expression of American attitudes toward the world today.

Parallel With Britain
Mr. Healey saw a parallel with Britain's own decision in the last few years to cut its defense forces because it could no longer carry the burden economically. He said these economic pressures evidently "affect the richest and most powerful countries in the world no less than Britain."

The question that many saw raised for Europe by the Nixon statement was how NATO strength can be maintained if the American contribution runs down. There is deep popular resistance everywhere to increases in defense budgets.

The British answer was given in the Defense White Paper, which by coincidence was published today. It said: "There is only one way in which (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



CLEAR DIVISION—The fences delimiting the death strip between East and West Germany clearly stand out in this Central European snowscape. Part of the area between the two fences is mined, and beyond, eastward, to the right, are three more barriers of barbed wire to guarantee the inviolability of the German Democratic Republic.

After Talks in Geneva

Thant and Jarring Rule Out New Mission to Mideast Now

GENEVA, Feb. 19 (UPI)—United Nations Secretary-General U Thant announced today that Gunnar V. Jarring, his special representative for the Middle East, would not be undertaking "for the moment" another mission to Israel and its Arab neighbors.

Mr. Thant conferred last night and again this morning with Mr. Jarring, who flew to Geneva at the secretary-general's request from Moscow, where he is Swedish ambassador.

In a prepared statement he read to reporters just before leaving for a visit to his native Burma, the secretary-general said that his discussion of the Middle East situation with the Swedish diplomat had been "comprehensive and useful."

However, he explained that they had concluded that "for the moment there is no sufficient basis for Ambassador Jarring to re-initiate his mission."

Mr. Jarring has been inactive in his Middle East role since the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain and France began a search for ways to ease tensions through talks between their ambassadors to the UN.

In New York on Tuesday, Mr. Thant expressed concern at a press conference over the danger of a "new catastrophe" in the Middle East.

Asked today if the decision not to have Mr. Jarring undertake a new mission was consistent with this concern, the secretary-general said: "It was reported."



SOLIDARITY—Michelle Dellinger, daughter of David Dellinger, one of the Chicago Seven, gets a kiss from her father's lawyer, William Kunstler, during a press conference held after the jury returned its verdict.

Now the Chicago 5 Will Test Higher Courts on the Riot Law

By John P. MacKenzie

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (UPI)—The verdict in the Chicago Seven trial leaves what is now the Chicago Five to carry to higher courts the first test of the controversial riot law since the 1968 Civil Rights Act. But the test may never come.

There are dozens of potential issues in the appeals of the five who were convicted yesterday on the lesser charge of crossing state lines to incite riots, and they would have to lose on every one of them before the reviewing courts would be faced squarely with the constitutionality of the riot law.

Some of these other issues are as thorny as the big constitutional question itself. They include the rulings of Judge Julius J. Hoffman

Prince Charles Will Join Navy

LONDON, Feb. 19 (AP)—The son and heir of Queen Elizabeth II will follow the tradition of British kings and join the Royal Navy, the royal family announced today.

Prince Charles, 21, will continue with Royal Air Force training until he qualifies as an RAF pilot.

He will join the navy in the autumn of 1971 for three to five years and then decide whether to serve longer.

The prince will follow the navy footsteps of Edward VII, George V and George VI and his father, Prince Philip.

Cairo Says U.S. Bears Blame For Air Attacks by Israelis

By Raymond H. Anderson

CAIRO, Feb. 19 (UPI)—The United Arab Republic has undertaken a worldwide diplomatic campaign accusing the United States of responsibility for Israeli air attacks against civilian targets in this country.

According to reports published here yesterday, Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad has sent notes to all governments with which Cairo has diplomatic relations condemning the United States for the delivery of fighter-bombers, especially the Phantoms, to Israel.

Foreign ambassadors here also are to be summoned to the Egyptian Foreign Ministry to hear the Cairo viewpoint on the air raids, it was reported.

an Israeli air strike last Thursday on a metal plant, 15 miles north of the city near the village of Abu Zabal. The death toll in the raid is now put at 80. Two U.S.-built Phantoms were said to have carried out the attack.

The Phantoms, which have a 1,000-mile combat range, have brought all of Egypt under the possibility of air attack from Israel, and the government notes emphasized this point.

Without the Phantoms, the notes declared, Israel would not have been able to bomb targets near Cairo and along the upper Nile River. "The responsibility for the bombing of civilians, therefore, rests with the suppliers of the Phantom aircraft to Israel, namely the United States," the notes said.

It appeared to observers here that the Cairo message was part of a campaign to influence a decision that President Nixon is to make before the end of this month on further deliveries of Phantom and Skyhawk fighter-bombers to Israel.

Earlier, the U.A.R. and other Arab countries warned that U.S. all interests in the Arab world had been jeopardized by Washington's military support of Israel.

The principal concern of the Egyptian leadership now is to head off further deliveries of aircraft to Israel by the United States. Beyond that, however, Cairo and the other Arab capitals are expected to continue applying economic and political pressures against the United States to seek to bring about a change of Washington's policies.

The Soviet Union's recent declarations about weapons support for the Arabs is winning praise. The authoritative Cairo paper Al-Ahram, declaring yesterday that Middle East tensions were reaching the verge of an "explosion," said in an editorial:

"Israel is making a mistake if it thinks that with imperialist support it has the freedom to continue escalating its aggression unchecked. There are still world powers, notably the Soviet Union, that will continue to offer necessary aid to the Arab governments in order to consolidate the balance of defense of their security and just interests."

Laos Asks U.S. to Send More Arms, But No GIs

VIENTIANE, Laos, Feb. 19 (UPI)—The Laotian premier, Prince Souvanna Phouma, declared today that the current Communist offensive is the most important to date, adding that the Communist Laotian and North Vietnamese troops hoped to drive beyond the Plain des Jarres and "regain for the Pathet Lao the territory they lost in 1964 and 1965."

He was referring to Pathet Lao claims that they and their disident neutralist allies were entitled to all territory behind the 1961 cease-fire line, with the government in Vientiane controlling only the major towns and the Mekong Valley.

Asked about the Communist chances of taking the remaining government positions on the plain and then moving into government territory, the prince said, "We hope to keep what we have under the present circumstances." But he added that if increased North Vietnamese attacks forced an evacuation of the few government positions left on the plain, 100 miles north of here, government forces would continue the fight from the hills to the west and south.

Doesn't Want GIs
Speaking at a news conference, the prince said that while his government under no circumstances wanted U.S. ground units to become involved in the current fighting, he hoped the United States would increase its shipments of arms to Laos, especially of M-16 rifles.

He did not specify numbers, but he said the automatic rifles were in short supply. He added that the UN gunships given to the Laotian armed forces last year were very effective. The prince said that a 10 percent reduction of U.S. air activity in Laos, reported earlier this week from Saigon, would not affect his forces' position "provided we have sufficient weapons for our own use."

Asked if the current fighting represented an American or North Vietnamese escalation, the prince said, "It is a North Vietnamese escalation. General Giap (Võ Nguyên Giáp, North Vietnam's defense minister) told me in 1964 that the plain in hostile hands was a threat to his country, so I removed rightist units from the plain to deny them a pretext for attacking my neutralists." Nevertheless, the prince said, the North Vietnamese continued to harass government positions, which he said eventually made necessary last year's U.S.-backed Laotian advance to retake the plain.

Report on B-52 Attacks
Diplomats and high Laotian officials here have reacted with surprise and disbelief to reports from Saigon that U.S. B-52 bombers had gone into action for the first time against North Vietnamese and Pathet Lao troops threatening the Plain des Jarres.

U.S. officials here, who until recently had vigorously denied reports that the bombers were being used outside the Ho Chi Minh Trail, refused to comment today on the news, saying that a statement would have to come from Washington.

However, other observers here called the reports the decision, presumably made to halt a North Vietnamese offensive on the plain, the most serious escalation to date of the U.S. war effort in Laos.

Several members of the Laotian government said bombing by B-52s had not been approved by the Laotian cabinet.

Meanwhile, the government position on the plain continued to deteriorate last night, as North Vietnamese units overran a Laotian outpost three miles northeast of the beleaguered Plain des Jarres airfield. The airfield, Laotian sources said today, re-established its perimeter following fighting that ended yesterday morning.

The off-attacked airstrip—the base's only link to the outside—has become a regrouping center for Laotian units retreating before the Communist advance. It is also a major fire base, with U.S. crane helicopters ferrying in 155-mm. howitzers for its defense.

Reliable sources said today that the airfield would have to be evacuated "fairly soon" but the timing would depend on the intensity of Communist attacks and also on weather conditions. Unfavorable weather, the sources added, might impede an anticipated U.S. airlift designed to rescue the Laotians at the last minute.

Sporadic fighting continued in the rest of Laos. Diplomatic sources said the present Communist offensive, partly endorsed by unopposed U.S.-Laotian forces into long-held Communist territory last August and September, was designed to force a "final reevaluation" of the Laotian government's policy of allowing the United States to bomb the Ho Chi Minh Trail and other Communist-held areas of Laos. However, sources sympathetic to the government said the increased Communist attacks would serve only to make the premier and his government more dependent on U.S. military might.

Reds at Paris Talk Charge U.S. Is Escalating Laos War

By Anatole Shub

PARIS, Feb. 19 (UPI)—The North Vietnamese negotiator at the Paris peace talks on Vietnam today charged off President Nixon's State of the World report as "stuffed with flowery phrases containing nothing new."

Mr. Nguyen Minh Vy told the 55th session of the deadlocked talks that the Nixon administration was pursuing "a perfidious double-faced policy" and that the President's message yesterday showed that the United States continues to rely on a policy of "force."

The North Vietnamese delegate accused the United States of escalating the war in Laos and of committing "bloody" as well as genocide in South Vietnam by its use of toxic chemicals and gases. Mr. Vy also charged the administration with "fascist repression" against seven American anti-war demonstrators and their attorneys at the trial concluded yesterday in Chicago. He demanded the immediate release of the five convicted demonstrators and two attorneys.

These and other charges by the Vietnamese Communist negotiators today were branded "extraneous distortions" and "erroneous allegations" by the U.S. delegate, Philip Habib.

The American representative varied the tactics today in an unsuccessful effort to break the long impasse here. He arrived at the conference without the customary prepared statement. Instead, he put a series of sharp questions to the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Sen. Church Says U.S. Forces Are in Laos Combat Illegally

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (AP)—A member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee charged today that American forces are operating in Laos without either a treaty or congressional authority.

"It is time the American people heard the truth—the whole truth—from their government," said Sen. Frank Church, D. Idaho, in a speech prepared for Senate delivery.

He cited press reports of stepped-up U.S. operations in Laos and said that while "there is a statutory basis for our support of local forces in Laos and Thailand, no where do I find authority for American personnel to engage in combat operations."

"Indeed," he said, "not the least of the paradoxes of this curious war in Laos is that not only is there no legal basis for it; there is an affirmative legal prohibition against it."

Amendment Bar
Sen. Church was the author of an amendment to the Defense Appropriations Act, adopted in December, that bars use of American ground combat troops in Laos or Thailand.

He said stepped-up U.S. involvement included:

- The evacuation by truck and aircraft of 18,000 Laotian peasants from the Plain des Jarres.
- Stepped-up U.S. bombing raids from bases in Thailand and South Vietnam and from the Seventh Fleet in the China Sea.
- Stepped-up combat operations by Laotian Gen. Vang Pao, whose forces are U.S. mercenaries, supported by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

Sen. Church asked: "Where, in the admittedly broad legislative authority for the CIA, is it contemplated that that agency may conduct a full-blown war?" He added:

"Under what authority are U.S. Air Force and U.S. Navy planes, flown by American pilots, bombing the Plain of Jars, which is hundreds of miles from the Ho Chi Minh Trail and has nothing to do with the war in Vietnam?"

Symington Effort
WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (Reuters)—Sen. Stuart Symington, D. Mo., again has failed to reach agreement with the State Department on how much should be made public from secret congressional testimony on the U.S. military involvement in Laos.

He is chairman of a Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee that held closed-door hearings last October on U.S. military support for the neutralist government.

Sen. Symington met yesterday with Marshal Green, an assistant secretary of state. They discussed the months-long impasse over publication of the transcript of the hearings, but did not reach agreement.

Generally Ordered Busing Ruled in House, Senate Bills

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (UPI)—The House and Senate today passed bills that would generally order busing to desegregate schools, even if it means putting the country "on 1 back to segregation."

The House bill, H.R. 1570, passed by a vote of 318 to 177. The Senate bill, S. 1017, passed by a vote of 71 to 29.

The bills would require the Department of Education and Welfare to require busing to integrate schools, adopting amendments to the 1964 Civil Rights Act.

The Senate amendment, sponsored by Sen. Sam J. Ervin, D. N.C., was approved by voice vote, after an even tougher anti-busing amendment was defeated, 48 to 36. The Senate also killed, 58 to 24, a Southern amendment guaranteeing every child the right to attend the school nearest his home.

Federal law already prohibits federally ordered busing to overcome racial imbalance, but Sen. Ervin complained that "we have passed three times statutes about racial imbalance and HEW pays no attention to them."

At the suggestion, of Sen. John O. Pastore, D. R., Sen. Ervin added to his amendment the words, "or after racial composition of any public school." It passed by voice vote, with Sen. Javits protesting that two days of Southern victories were putting the nation "on the road back to segregation."

The Senate amendments were adopted by four-year, \$35 billion school aid bill. They face a House-Senate conference committee. The House amendments, worded differently and attached to different legislation, face Senate action.

In a related development, the Senate Republican leader, Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, said new legislation passed yesterday prescribing a uniform national policy (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



Denny McLain

News Analysis

Nixon Trying to Balance U.S. Ambitions, Capacity

By Max Frankel

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (NYT).—For a nation weary of war and other foreign burdens, in a world that seems less menacing if not yet safe, President Nixon has proclaimed a policy to protect what he deems vital at a price that he deems bearable.

By thus scaling down the nation's ambitions to match its capacities, the President intends not to promote a new isolationism, but to prevent it by promoting a realistic calculation of American interests abroad, he intends not a random disengagement, but a more credible involvement where it counts.

Thirty weeks, among the 43-000 by which Mr. Nixon has tried to encompass the world, define this central purpose and suggest the subtle but significant shift that he is conspicuously making in earlier American doctrines.

"We are not involved in the world because we have commitments, we have commitments because we are involved. Our interests must shape our commitments rather than the other way around."

Transition Philosophy

Not in criticism of his predecessors, but with the assertion that times have changed, Mr. Nixon and his aides describe this doctrine as a philosophy of transition, from both the crisis and the concepts of the past.

It is a cautious step away from the automatic and unqualified claims of commitment that drew Lyndon B. Johnson into military intervention in Vietnam and the Dominican Republic.

It is a long stride back from John F. Kennedy's efforts to structure the policies of Western Europe and from his rhetorical summons to "pay any price, bear any burden, meet any hardship, support any friend, oppose any foe to assure the survival and the success of liberty"—anywhere in the world.

And it is an obvious effort to retire, with honor, some of the concepts promoted by the administrations of Harry S. Truman and Dwight D. Eisenhower and carried forward by the post-war generation of leaders—including Senator and Vice-President Richard M. Nixon—who saw the world imperiled by a monolithic Communist threat and wholly dependent for its defense on American military and economic power.

Where We Stand

Now as always, Mr. Nixon makes plain his message: tyranny, aggression, poverty and racism are abhorrent to Americans. But the United States, he says, cannot be policeman, fireman, protector against every injustice everywhere. So it must concentrate on the protection of its greatest interests, above all the interest in peace among the major powers. Other countries must be induced to do the same and to share the burden.

To help friends to help themselves, the President promises to stop asking them to do things the American way. He offers no American formula for union in Western Europe and no American blueprint for democracy in South Vietnam. He does not even mention the SEATO and CENTO treaties that the last Republican administration promoted in Southeast Asia and in the Middle East.

To win the trust of adversaries, the President promises to respect their vital interests and demands only that they reciprocate. He denies any hostile designs on the Soviet Union in the quest for improved relations with Eastern Europe and Communist China. He cautions Moscow, however, against efforts to upset the precarious balance in nuclear arms or the fragile big-power balance of influence in the Middle East.

Passion for Neatness

Sensing significant change in his world, his country and himself, Mr. Nixon applied his almost legendary passion for neatness to the novel task of defining that change and some of its implications.

He deals explicitly with some of his perceptions; the recovery of many allies so that some are bearing less of a load in the world than they should; the rivalries in the Communist world; the obvious viability of most former colonial nations and their ability to withstand Communist subversion or attack; the dissolution of once passionately held ideologies, and the wholly new and mutually terrifying nuclear balance between the superpowers.

The President deals only implicitly with other perceptions that are readily acknowledged around his administration: the limits of American power, no matter how massively applied, as in Vietnam; the limits of American influence, even when energetically pressed as in Europe or in Latin America; the unchallengeable limits imposed on American action by Soviet power and influence; the limits on American resources now urgently claimed also by domestic constituencies, and the increasingly apparent reluctance of Americans to involve themselves in, or pay for, battles far from home.

And there is politics, which Mr. Nixon ignores in his prose but hardly in his thoughts. The roots of his doctrine reach back to the years of private travel and contemplation when he was preparing a final bid for the presidency. Major parts of it were first published, under the title "Vietnam," in the quarterly Foreign Affairs, in October, 1967, as he set out on the campaign trail.

Atop the Agenda

To balance American interests in Asia against the need to withdraw from Vietnam, to relate obligations abroad to American domestic goals, to square the rising costs of defense against the clamor for domestic renewal—these were all political as well as policy imperatives in the 1968 campaign and they remain at the top of the President's agenda.

Moreover, though Mr. Nixon's tactical shifts are geared to new circumstances abroad, some of them clearly depend on his Republican sense of security against political assault from the right. He has shifted the approach to Communist China in ways that President Johnson and President Kennedy never quite dared. He has carried conservative opinion along into talks about arms control and into acceptance of Soviet nuclear parity. He has curbed military spending and the production of biological weapons without arousing alarms about unilateral disarmament.

Thus, five years after President Johnson obtained from a compliant Congress what he has called a "sky's the limit" license for military intervention in Southeast Asia, President Nixon returns to a now-restive Congress a weighty but comparatively modest prescription for the conduct of world affairs.

Russia Says Nixon Message Confuses Words and Deeds

By Anthony Astrachan

MOSCOW, Feb. 19 (UPI).—President Nixon's foreign-policy message to Congress showed a discrepancy between words and deeds on Vietnam, the Middle East, Europe and disarmament, Ivestia said today.

In the first Soviet reaction to Mr. Nixon's address yesterday, Vikenty Matveev, a senior commentator on foreign affairs, concluded that "even the sweetest words in favor of peace and international understanding cannot substitute for practical action."

Mr. Matveev wrote that the U.S. President said nothing about ending the Vietnam war, though its end was "demanded by the majority of Americans." Mr. Nixon "referred only to the prospect of 'further continuation of the war under the slogan of Vietnamization'."

On the Middle East, the President "unfortunately offers nothing constructive," Mr. Matveev wrote, adding: "Not a word of blame for the annexation policy of the Israeli government, not a word of denunciation of the new barbaric acts of the Israeli military."

Instead, the address contains vague calls to 'everybody to render assistance in regulating the conflict,'

Thomas Hughes Quits As U.S. No. 2 in London

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (UPI).—Thomas L. Hughes, the State Department's director of intelligence from 1963 to 1969, is returning to Washington after a half-year as No. 2 man at the U.S. Embassy in London.

His successor in London will be Joseph N. Greene Jr., now a deputy assistant secretary of state for international organization affairs. A career Foreign Service officer, Mr. Greene has served in Lagos and New Delhi as deputy chief of mission, the rank he will hold under Ambassador Walter H. Annenberg.

Mr. Hughes, it was understood, requested reassignment home because of illness in the family.

Bulgarian Leaves Prague

PRAGUE, Feb. 19 (AP).—Todor Zhivkov, the Bulgarian Premier and Communist party leader, today left here after a two-day visit.

Israel Hails Nixon's Stand On Mideast

Cairo Press Assails 'Enemy of Arabs'

By Alfred Friendly

TEL AVIV, Feb. 19 (UPI).—President Nixon's comments on the Middle East in his State of the World message were received in Israel with deep and, as far as could be seen, universal satisfaction.

One political observer said today that it restored Israeli assurance in the American government's attitude toward Israel and its policies in the Middle East conflict.

Confidence in American concurrence with Israel's position had been shaken, even traumatically, by Secretary of State William P. Rogers' peace proposals of Dec. 9. The President's message to Congress appears to have made a full restitution of the previous status.

[Last December, Mr. Rogers proposed a peace plan that included total Israeli withdrawal from occupied territories in return for an Arab commitment to a permanent and binding peace agreement.]

Israeli press comment paralleled the privately expressed approval of government officials of the basic implication in the message: That the United States intended no disengagement or abandonment of its interest and involvement in the area, that it was determined to keep a balance of power there.

Mr. Nixon's commitment to "provide arms to friendly states as the need arises" was taken as a good omen, although not a firm promise, that he would decide in favor of furnishing Israel the 100 or so Phantoms and Skyhawks it has reportedly requested.

Other points in the message on which profound satisfaction was expressed:

● The American decision not to make any new peace proposals until a response to those already put forward has been received from "other parties"—presumably the Soviet Union and the Arab states.

● The blunt declaration that America would view with "grave concern" any effort by the Soviet Union to dominate the Middle East, and the warning against any outside power trying to exploit the Arab-Israeli conflict "for its own advantage or to seek a special position of its own."

● The designation of a return to a cease-fire as "the minimal conditions" on which to seek a final settlement.

Cairo Press Reaction

CAIRO, Feb. 19 (UPI).—The Egyptian press today reacted sharply to President Nixon's foreign policy statement, charging it "showed complete alignment toward Israel."

One newspaper said of Mr. Nixon: "He is the enemy of the Arab nation" and "is leading the battle against us."

Cairo's three Arabic-language morning newspapers printed reports of Mr. Nixon's message under such headlines as "Nixon declares his complete commitment to Israel's policies" (Al Gomhouria) and "Nixon adopts Israeli viewpoint in message to Congress" (Al Akhbar).

Timing and Manner

Experts here also think the timing and manner of American troop withdrawals could be crucial. For example, only about a third of the more than 300,000 American troops in Europe are combat forces, and some reductions could be made without affecting combat strength.

Mr. Healey, who spoke in connection with the white paper, emphasized the desirability of East-West talks on mutual force reduction in Europe.

"Unfortunately," he said, there is "no evidence" yet of Soviet interest in talks on such force cuts, though the East Europeans are clearly interested. But he said that "careful, realistic" proposals by NATO could awaken Soviet interest, and he hoped such proposals would be made by mid year.

Mr. Healey could take some personal satisfaction in the Nixon message because it adopted his own long-held view that the European members of NATO should have their own "identity." Mr. Healey said he was pleased also that Mr. Nixon "went out of his way to praise the work of the nuclear planning group," which brings non-nuclear nations into NATO nuclear strategy.

The Defense White Paper showed the continuing reduction in British defense spending and concentration of the forces in Europe. All bases east of Suez are to be abandoned by the end of next year.

The estimated defense budget for the fiscal year starting in April was put at \$5.5 billion. That is about 55 percent of the gross national product, compared with 7 percent in 1964.

In Mr. Nixon's proposed 1970-71 budget, defense spending would be 7.2 percent of GNP.

Newspaper comment on the Nixon statement praised it especially for its modesty and pragmatism. The Daily Mail said the President was "determined to wipe out the image of the 'ugly American' who hurts other people's pride with his insensitive advice."

The Times of London said that "however notable an anti-Communist crusader" Mr. Nixon "was in his youth," the slogans and certainties of the Cold War now find no place in his long and important "new strategy for peace."

His "lack of commitment to specific policies," The Times added, "liberates him from the shackles of past errors."

Chinese Reaction Varies

HONG KONG, Feb. 19 (NYT).—The Chinese Communist reaction to President Nixon's statement on foreign affairs ranged from sharply hostile to mild today in local Chinese Communist newspapers in Hong Kong.

By midnight, no reaction had come from Peking, but local Communist press comments rarely vary with Peking attitudes. However, because they are made quickly they sometimes differ in degree from the more considered expressions of opinion issued later from China's capital.

The senior local Communist daily Ta Kung Pao contended that, despite Mr. Nixon's comments, the United States would not abandon its role of world gendarme. The paper said the new strategy would not enable the United States to escape the doom to which it was heading because of internal weakness and opposition from world revolutionary forces.



RIGHT ON TARGET—The pilot of a U.S. fighter-bomber, based at Bien Hoa, looks back to check the smoke rising from targets he has just attacked along the Cambodian border. The planes fly into the area with a spotter craft guiding them to target.

I'm With You, Mr. President

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (UPI).—When President Nixon finished presenting his views on his foreign policy to newsmen on Monday, he turned to Defense Secretary Melvin Laird to ask him what he thought of the product.

Mr. Laird broke into a broad grin and replied: "I think it's a great report, Mr. President."

As the newsmen roared, Mr. Nixon grinned and cracked: "That shows you things haven't changed since the last administration."

Exit laughing.

Britain Sees Troop Signal

(Continued from Page 1)

The European allies can bear a fairer share without increasing their defense expenditure to an extent which none of them would regard as politically realistic in present circumstances. This is by cooperating more closely with one another.

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Reds at Paris Talks Charge U.S. With Escalating Laos War

(Continued from Page 1)

delegates in an attempt to clarify their positions—particularly on the subject of withdrawing North Vietnamese forces from the South. A similar approach had been attempted last October by Henry Cabot Lodge, the chief U.S. negotiator at that time.

However, both Mr. Vy and Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh, the Viet Cong delegate, refused to be drawn into new responses in a discussion which lasted nearly two and one half hours and in which Mr. Habib spoke nine times.

An American press spokesman said afterward that the Communist performance constituted "an extraordinary display of refusal to negotiate." The Viet Cong spokesman, on the other hand, mocked what he termed the "absurd demands" of the United States "concerning so-called reciprocity."

The Vietnamese Communists have been demanding the total withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Vietnam without any conditions. The United States has accepted the idea of withdrawal "in principle," but — as Mr. Habib put it again today—before the United States withdraws fully "we must know what you are prepared to do with respect to the withdrawal of North Vietnamese forces." On this point, the Communist side has refused to make any statement.

Instead, Mrs. Binh and Mr. Vy commented their fire on U.S. chemical warfare, in which Mrs. Binh charged that South Vietnam had been made a "testing ground."

She claimed that toxic sprays had poisoned 285,000 people and destroyed more than two million acres of cultivated land in South Vietnam during the first ten months of 1969. She said that U.S. chemical warfare had continued in January 1970 in a number of provinces.

The Viet Cong delegate charged that at "the very moment when

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President Nixon declares that the United States renounces bacteriological weapons and will never be the first to use lethal or paralyzing chemicals, the U.S. troops in South Vietnam are continually spraying toxic chemicals to poison the population and destroy the crops." Mr. Vy called the destruction of crops "biocide."

Both sides again accused each other, as has been customary, of sole responsibility for the impasse evident here for months. None of the spokesmen, however, seemed interested in adjourning the talks or holding them less frequently.

The negotiators have been meeting each week, with only two exceptions, since Jan. 25, 1969.

House, Senate Bar Busing

(Continued from Page 1)

on enforcement of school desegregation is either unconstitutional or unenforceable, and will not become law.

Sen. Mike Mansfield, the Democratic leader from Montana, who supported the measure, said if it does remain part of the massive aid-to-education bill, the courts will have to decide what it means.

The Senate adopted by voice vote a resolution of Sen. Walter F. Mondale, D., Minn., to set up a special 15-member Senate committee to look into problems of equal educational opportunity all over the nation, with special emphasis on de facto neighborhood segregation in the North.

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Deferring Major Vietnam Action

Hanoi Believed to Be Giving Top Priority to Laos Drive

By George McArthur

SAIGON, Feb. 19.—The North Vietnamese offensive in Laos is something of a puzzle to experts weighing its effect on the war in South Vietnam. It has strengthened the belief of some that Hanoi has shelved any major military plans in South Vietnam for possibly several months.

The word "major" should be emphasized: the enemy forces in the South retain a formidable capability for making trouble on a lesser scale. The events in Laos, and other intelligence, however, as read by some Hanoi-watchers here, strongly indicate that North Vietnam's Defense Minister Vo Nguyen Giap has been doing some serious thinking and has now reached some conclusions.

Although Gen. Giap's talents are certainly not underestimated in Saigon, he is viewed as an essentially cautious soldier and careful planner. He would not get himself overextended on two battlefronts at one time. Neither would Hanoi's Politburo, still unsettled by the death of President Ho Chi Minh, permit such a policy.

And so, this line of thinking goes: Hanoi's military plans for South Vietnam will be at least partly held in abeyance while the campaign in the Plain des Jarres unfolds.

Troop Total the Key

The essential element of this line of thinking is just how many troops Gen. Giap has actually committed to the current campaign in Laos. Official American military and diplomatic sources in Saigon, on orders from Washington, will not discuss the war in Laos for publication. And even privately officials speak only in terms—well aware of the pitfalls in the Elephant Kingdom, where so many battles of the past have turned out to be paper engagements waged almost solely by communiques.

It appears, however, that the North Vietnamese are now committed in greater force than ever to the Plain des Jarres. The American command in Saigon is certainly reacting seriously. For the 48 hours through last night most of the U.S. warplanes, including the Seventh Fleet's F-4 Phantom II fighters, were hitting targets in Laos, mostly in the Plain des Jarres. The giant B-52 bombers, never before used there, have been making saturation raids equal to anything previously staged in South Vietnam.

This amount of effort clearly indicates that U.S. intelligence believes a major concentration of North Vietnamese troops is in and around the Plain des Jarres.

It is likely that the campaign was decided on partly for political reasons, with an eye on the overall Laos-Cambodia-Vietnam situation, which has always been an undercurrent at the Paris peace talks.

Whichever the reasons, American and South Vietnamese sources in Saigon feel the campaign in Laos now falls in neatly with previous intelligence. All of this seems to indicate that for a few months to come the war in the South is not Hanoi's No. 1 priority.

There is another view, which holds that Gen. Giap may be putting down a giant smokescreen in Laos to disguise military or political moves elsewhere.

In general, however, allied military men have felt for some time that Communist strength in South Vietnam did not measure up to any major campaign and events in Laos now seemingly indicate that Gen. Giap has accepted this at least for the moment.

This has also been indicated by his recent writings, which seemingly favor a return to smaller-scale, long-range guerrilla warfare in place of big-unit fighting in South Vietnam.

One U.S. military source pointed out that, as of today, intelligence

indicated that Communist infiltration was probably not even making up the enemy's manpower losses. While truck movements on the Ho Chi Minh Trail down the Laotian panhandle were unusually large, there were not enough cause undue concern. Last year monsoon rains were extraordinary severe and a great amount of supplies would have to be brought down just to make up for shortages caused by those rains.

Consequently, in the period the Tet holidays just passed, American officers were told Communist offensive plans in the February or March. Now the Plain des Jarres battle in Laos appears well under way, officers are speaking in terms of May or even as late as August.

Los Angeles Times

96 GIs Killed In Week of War

SAIGON, Feb. 19 (UPI).—U.S. battlefield losses last week were 96 killed and 588 wounded, the second highest week toll of the year, military spokesmen reported today.

The previous week's toll was 85 dead and 637 wounded, the 12th consecutive week U.S. battlefield dead numbered 100 or less. The high of 98 men killed in the week ending Jan. 10.

Government spokesmen in South Vietnam said last week were 223 men killed and 710 wounded, down from the 286 troops killed and 809 wounded in the previous seven-day period.

Nixon Urges Senate Pass Genocide Pact

Treaty Presented by Truman in 1949

By Carroll Kilpatrick

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (UPI).—President Nixon today formally urged the Senate to ratify a treaty banning genocide that has been in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee for almost 21 years.

In a message to the Senate, the president said he believed that "we delay no longer in taking a final convincing step which will reaffirm that the United States remains as strongly opposed to the crime of genocide as it was in 1949."

President Harry S. Truman submitted the treaty to the Senate in 1949, and urged its ratification. A Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee held hearings on the treaty but never recommended it to the full committee.

Senate source said today that strong presidential backing, ready might at last be approved, he said he doubted that the Foreign Relations Committee would immediately act on it.

Chairman J. William Fulbright, D-Ark., and other committee members favor the treaty but do not want to risk a defeat on the Senate floor, he said, because they felt it would be more damaging to the United States than a failure to act.

President Truman, Mr. Fulbright has supported the treaty today. In April 1953, Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, speaking at the Eisenhower administration, said that he had doubts that the treaty would accomplish the goals it set out.

Violence broke out last night after more than 1,500 persons gathered for a rally on the University of Michigan campus to protest the split verdict in the Chicago Seven conspiracy trial and the presence of industrial recruiters on the campus.

Roaming "guerrilla warfare" in the United States, however, was the original supporters of the treaty, who were in the United Nations General Assembly in 1948.

The treaty defines genocide as killing or forcing action with intent to destroy a national, racial, or religious group.

Twenty-four countries, including Soviet Union, have ratified the treaty, which has been in force since 1948.

The President told the Senate the secretary of state and the army general believe that "there are no constitutional obstacles to ratification."

To satisfy certain critics, Secretary of State William P. Rogers proposed that the treaty be ratified with the understanding that the words "mental harm" be interpreted to mean "permanent impairment of mental faculties."

Noting with approval President Nixon's message supporting the treaty, Mr. Rogers said: "Since then, we have sought to exploit our treaty to ratify this convention to aid our sincerity."

Approving the treaty, he said, the Senate "will demonstrate unequivocally our country's desire to abide by the highest standards of international order based on law and justice."

Army Surveillance of Civilians Challenged in Liberals' Suit

By Peter Osnes

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (UPI).—An Army nationwide 1,000-man intelligence network which monitors "civilian activities" has been challenged in a suit filed in U.S. District Court in New York.

The American Civil Liberties Union filed the suit Tuesday on behalf of a dozen politically active individuals and groups, charging the Army's surveillance violates their First Amendment rights.

Army spokesman acknowledged that data is collected on persons "active in past civil disobedience." The information, he said, is maintained on an identification list, sometimes including photographs.

The suit asks for a court order ending the Army from "collecting, maintaining, storing and disseminating information about lawful political activities" of citizens.

Among the constitutional rights violated by the data collection, the suit alleges, are "the right of free speech and association," "the right of privacy," and "the right of free movement."

The suit also charges that the Army's surveillance is "unlawful and unconstitutional" because it is "arbitrary and capricious" and "lacks any rational basis."

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VERDICT OF THE STREET—A bus carrying the jury of the Chicago Seven trial out of the Chicago federal building is pelted with paper, confetti and rocks by demonstrators protesting the jury's verdict against five of the seven defendants.

Outbreaks in Other Cities

Violence Erupts in Ann Arbor Over Chicago Seven Verdict

By Peter Osnes

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Feb. 19 (UPI).—Clashes between police and demonstrators led by the militant Weathermen faction of the Students for a Democratic Society ended today with 18 persons arrested, dozens of injuries and scores of broken windows.

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'Chicago Five' To Test Law

(Continued from Page 1)

same federal building where the original Chicago Eight went on trial nearly five months ago. If the five lose there, they will petition the Supreme Court, which could turn them down without explanation.

It is common to assume that a major case such as the Chicago riot prosecution will go "all the way to the Supreme Court" for a final ruling, but the draft conspiracy case of Dr. Benjamin Spock and others stopped at the first appellate level, when the Court of Appeals in Boston set their convictions aside.

If the Seventh Circuit follows the Boston court's example, it will scrutinize thousands of pages of evidence with care to see whether, in the light of defense arguments, that important First Amendment freedoms are in the balance, the government has shown the criminal "intent" to foment disorder the law requires.

The circuit court will have to weigh the claim that free speech and free association are chilled and repressed by a law that punishes interstate travel and inhibits strong language in the political arena, without forcing the government to prove the defendants' conduct was truly dangerous.

Johnson Opposed It

The law, backed out to the legislation that gave the nation a fair housing law and increased the punishment for racial terrorists, forbids crossing state lines with intent to promote a riot. The Johnson administration opposed it partly on grounds that it defined a riot too loosely as illegal action by three or more persons.

The Justice Department is expected to emphasize, as it did in its pre-trial briefs, that the law contains many provisions that ease its impact on peaceful political protesters. Defense attorney William M. Kunstler will argue that these words don't save the law and that the Constitution, encouraging robust debate, gives special protection to "outside agitators."

Verdict Surprises Spock

FINDLAY, Ohio, Feb. 19 (UPI).—Dr. Benjamin Spock said he was "very surprised" the jury in the "Chicago Seven" trial acquitted the defendants of conspiracy charges.

Dr. Spock, the famed baby doctor turned anti-war activist, said: "The conspiracy part of it should have been the easiest to prove."

Dr. Spock himself was found guilty in 1968 of conspiracy to counsel young men to evade the draft. The conviction was overturned.

He defended the defendants' motivations in the Chicago trial, but said he did not agree wholeheartedly with courtroom disruptions that punctuated the proceedings. "That is not my thing," he said.

"I agree their methods in the courtroom were provocative," he said, adding that the trial was clearly political on both sides.

Dr. Spock said the defendants had been warned prior to the 1968 Democratic National Convention riots they might be treated as rioters, but "they had a right to go to Chicago."

Mixed Reactions on Verdict

NEW YORK, Feb. 19 (UPI).—The verdict in the Chicago conspiracy trial brought a range of contrasting reactions from individuals and organizations.

In New York, the jury's decision finding five of the seven defendants guilty of seeking to promote a riot was termed "a victory" by the "Chicago Seven" defense team.

Curless Lamont, chairman, and Leonard B. Boudin, general counsel of the National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, however, said, "We congratulate the defendants and their counsel on this major victory."

Former Attorney General Ramsey Clark, asked to comment on the verdict, said, "I think it's a good sign. The jury exercised discrimination in judgment." Mr. Clark had been called as a defense witness at the trial, but the judge ruled that his evidence would be inadmissible. He was in the cabinet post at the time of the disruptions in Chicago.

Paid employees of the prison "are only nominally in charge of the situation," Judge Henley said. "Trustees could take over in a moment. It is within the power of a trustee guard to murder another inmate with practical impunity."

Judge Henley ruled the racially segregated barracks at the institution "are unconstitutional. The barracks housing of prisoners itself 'has got to go,' he said.

Senator Hints Filibuster of Rights Bill

Ervin Angered by Bid To Report It to Floor

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (UPI).—Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr., R-N.C., hinted at a Senate filibuster against voting rights legislation he chaired with Sen. Joseph Tydings, D-Md., and civil rights lobbyist Clarence Mitchell yesterday at a subcommittee hearing on the measure.

Angry because liberal senators will not agree to extend a March 1 Senate-ordered deadline for reporting the bill to the floor, Sen. Ervin said the "civil rights of senators are being trampled."

"Since the Senate has imposed what amounts to a gag rule on the subcommittee," Sen. Ervin said, "I will have to reserve detailed comments on the (legislation) for the Senate floor, where freedom of speech is still guaranteed."

In a related matter yesterday, the National Education Association, in letters to President Nixon and senators, called the Supreme Court nomination of Judge G. Harrold Carswell of Florida a "brazen insult to black Americans," and urged withdrawal or defeat of the nomination.

ABA Review Asked

In another Carswell development, a group of New York lawyers reportedly asked the American Bar Association's federal judiciary committee, which meets in Atlanta Sunday, to review Judge Carswell's competence and racial views.

Although the judge was approved by a 13-4 vote of the Senate Judiciary Committee Monday, Senate Democratic leader Mike Mansfield, D-Mont., has said Judge Carswell's nomination will not come to the floor until after the voting rights legislation is considered. This means that a Southern filibuster against the rights legislation would delay final action on Judge Carswell, whom Southerners want confirmed.

Northern senators fear that reaching the March 1 deadline would allow the Carswell nomination to be completed before the rights bill reaches the floor, thus removing pressure on Southerners to cut short a filibuster.

Mr. Mitchell, spokesman for the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, which favors a five-year extension of the 1965 Voting Rights Act and opposes Judge Carswell, told Sen. Ervin, "It is a fact of history that the chairman (Ervin) has opposed every voting rights bill that I've ever come up to Congress to support."

The March 1 deadline was set because the subcommittee "has traditionally tried to frustrate civil rights legislation," he said, adding that he believed hearings could have been completed before the deadline had the subcommittee really been determined to do so.

Hruska Backs Bill

Sen. Roman L. Hruska, R-Nebr., endorsed the administration proposal to revise the Voting Rights Act and drop key provisions that civil rights groups want extended. But Sen. Tydings said: "The administration bill will give the 1965 Voting Rights Act. This bill totally removes the only effective procedures we have to protect the right to vote and provides no adequate substitute, regional or national."

In other Senate action, a resolution protesting the treatment of U.S. servicemen held prisoner by North Vietnam and the Viet Cong was adopted yesterday.

The resolution calls on the Communists to comply with the Geneva convention on treatment of prisoners of war, and endorses efforts by the United States, the United Nations and the International Red Cross "to obtain humane treatment and release of American prisoners of war."

It already has passed the House.

Rogers Arrives In Nigeria After Cameroon Visit

LAGOS, Feb. 19 (AP).—U.S. Secretary of State William P. Rogers arrived in Nigeria today—his eighth stop on a ten-nation African tour—to discuss post-civil-war problems. He will head of state Maj. Gen. Yakubu Gowon, Nigerian chief of state, tomorrow.

Mr. Rogers conferred with President Ahmadou Ahidjo of Cameroon today during a 24-hour visit. American air technicians repaired a faulty motor on the Air Force DC-4 plane which brought Mr. Rogers here last night. The motor failed in flight and the plane landed on three engines.

\$4 Million Suits Filed in Oil Spill

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., Feb. 19 (UPI).—The owners of the Greek tanker that dumped thousands of gallons of oil in Tampa Bay faced \$4 million in lawsuits today. And more are to be filed.

Humble Oil Co., which had leased the Delian Apollo to carry an oil shipment, sued Shipping Development Corp. of Panama yesterday for \$2 million. Tuesday, the state of Florida filed suit for \$2 million.

Meanwhile, the U.S. Coast Guard said that oil spilled Friday was no longer a threat to Gulf Coast beaches. The Coast Guard is still seeking to control oil along the southern part of the St. Petersburg Peninsula.



Sen. Sam J. Ervin

U.S. Protests Vandalism by Manila Mob

By Philip Shabecoff

MANILA, Feb. 19 (UPI).—U.S. Ambassador Henry A. Byrde charged today that the American Embassy here was "being treated as a defenseless hostage, routinely available for physical abuse by any sector of the society with a grievance."

The ambassador, who was commenting on a mob attack last night on the embassy, also sent a formal note of protest to the Philippine government.

The note, directed to Foreign Affairs Secretary Carlos P. Romulo, deplored an attack on the embassy last night by a "riotous mob" that inflicted extensive damage with stones and firebombs.

"We must protest this act of wanton vandalism which violates the most fundamental principles of diplomatic intercourse between civilized nations," the note stated. The note "deplored the dereliction of responsibility for the security of the American Embassy by the government and requested formal assurances that effective protection would be made available in the future."

Protection Requested

In a separate statement, Mr. Byrde noted that the embassy had made a formal request for protection early yesterday morning. Despite this request, he said, there were no policemen at the embassy until 10 p.m., 45 minutes after the attack began.

The Philippine government had not answered the protest by late tonight. An official in the office of President Ferdinand M. Marcos noted casually that such protests were "routine" and added that, "after all, the President's Palace has been attacked, too."

The violent attack on the American Embassy followed a "parade of the streets" called in downtown Manila by dissident students last night to protest alleged political and economic abuses by the government as well as "American imperialism."

Despite inflammatory oratory, the mass meeting, which included workers and farmers as well as students, seemed to break up peacefully. But, suddenly, a mob formed and marched on the U.S. Embassy, smashing windows and throwing gasoline bombs at it.

Limit Families To 2 Children, HEW Head Urges

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (AP).—Parents should limit their families to two children, Robert H. Finch, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, said last night.

The secretary, describing overpopulation as a paramount concern that must be dealt with if other environmental problems are to be solved, said "the best job we can do now" is make birth control information available to more women.

He also said the government must "discourage parents from starting big families but he did not spell out what he meant.

Philip Handler, president of the National Academy of Sciences, echoed Mr. Finch's remarks, saying: "The greatest threat to the human race is man's own procreation."

Mr. Handler said the United States is expected to have 100 million more people by the year 2000. He said virtually all the nation's domestic ill health from the rapidly growing population.

U.S. Speed Train Saved by Brakes

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (UPI).—A six-car Metroliner, the fastest train in the nation, unscathed at 110 miles an hour Tuesday and rolled for five miles before automatic brakes halted the two sections.

The incident, in which none of the 125 or so passengers was reported injured, occurred at 9:30 a.m. at Middle River, Md., about ten miles north of Baltimore.

A spokesman for the Penn Central Co., which operates the high-speed trains between New York and Washington, said that the train separated between the second and third cars. He said the railroad did not know the reason but was making "an exhaustive check" of the equipment.

Dog's Nose Knows TWENTY-NINE PALMS, Calif., Feb. 19 (UPI).—A German shepherd sniffed out 23 narcotics violators during a recent roadblock check of 389 vehicles on the Marine Corps base here, authorities said yesterday.

France Warns of EEC Crisis If Fiscal Pact Isn't Ratified

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Feb. 19.—Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann today warned that a crisis in the Common Market would break out if the market's six national parliaments do not ratify the Brussels financial agreements before the end of the year.

The foreign minister said that negotiations with Britain and the other candidates could not enter an "active and definitive" stage until the agreements reached two weeks ago in Brussels are ratified.

He was cautioning any market members—especially Germany—that might be thinking of putting pressure on France to speed up negotiations with the candidates by delaying ratification.

Prerequisites for Talks

France had held the Brussels agreements—especially on agriculture financing—as prerequisites for opening negotiations with the candidates.

Mr. Schumann did not say, however, that negotiations with the candidates could not open before the ratifications. The negotiations are scheduled to begin in July.

In France, the foreign minister said, the government will present the financing agreement to Parliament during the beginning of the spring session.

In an outline of French foreign policy before the National Assembly before the national commission, Mr. Schumann also touched on the Middle East crisis. He said that France had the right to disagree with certain aspects of Israel's foreign policy without becoming unconditionally hostile.

He said French peace proposals call for a gradual and conditional evacuation by Israel of occupied Arab territory accompanied by international guarantees for these territories enforced by the United Nations.

A Big Four Accord

A Big Four agreement on evacuation, he said, would permit United Nations negotiator Gunnar Jarring to enter into discussions with Arabs and Israelis for a broader settlement. From then on, he said, it would be up to the belligerents themselves.

Until this evacuation began, he said, there was no possibility of direct talks between the Arabs and Israelis.

He said that French policy of cooperation with Libya could not be changed. French policy in the Maghreb, he said, was to avoid a cold war situation by creating an "Arab and peaceful zone around the Mediterranean."

Foreign Affairs Commission Chairman Jean de Broglie, in reporting Mr. Schumann's comments, said that he also made the following points:

● In preparation for a European security conference, France believes that progress must first be made in conversations between the Big Four on Berlin and in West Germany's bilateral talks with Russia and Poland. Such a conference, he said, must be in the spirit of détente and not of maintaining the status quo.

● The French position on Vietnam has not changed from that expressed in Gen. de Gaulle's Phnom Penh, Cambodia, speech on Sept. 1, 1966. At the time, Gen. de Gaulle called for U.S. withdrawal from Vietnam and internationalization of Indochina through Big Four guarantees.

Observers here have noted, however, that President Georges Pompidou has refrained from the optimistic U.S. policy in Vietnam that were characterized by the Phnom Penh speech.

● Negotiations for France's return to the Western European Union council of ministers are making progress. France has boycotted the WEU council since last February.

The foreign minister also announced that Russian Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko would come to Paris during the first week in June. Mr. Gromyko's visit will be in part to pave the way for Mr. Pompidou's visit to Russia in the fall.

Rep. Bertram L. Podell, a Brooklyn Democrat, said that 119 House members had indicated to him that they would not attend the joint session "and this figure is expected to climb."

The scheduled appearance of the French chief of state at the Capitol has prompted a flow of "dear colleague" letters among House members, with Rep. Podell and others opposing the appearance and other members, including Rep. Charles E. Bennett, D-Fla., and Rep. Paul Findley, R-Ill., urging House members to give Mr. Pompidou a cordial welcome.

Another New Yorker, Rep. Lester A. Wolff, a Nassau County Democrat, has said that he would attend the joint session but would walk out when Mr. Pompidou appeared.

On the House floor yesterday, Rep. Wolff, on behalf of 24 other members, including 15 New Yorkers, introduced a resolution expressing the sense of Congress that the United States should send additional Phantom and Skyhawk jet fighters sought by Israel.

Mr. Pompidou is scheduled to arrive in Washington Tuesday. He also will visit Cape Kennedy, San Francisco, Chicago and New York City before returning to Paris on March 3.

Czech Diplomat At UN Defects, Will Stay in U.S.

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Feb. 19 (UPI).—Czechoslovakia's No. 3 diplomat at the United Nations has defected to the United States and said he would remain there to help his homeland. American sources confirmed yesterday.

He is Jiri Madlek, who has appealed to the Immigration and Naturalization Service for asylum and protection for himself, his wife and his 20-year-old son, who has been a student at Hunter College in Manhattan.

A lawyer rather than a career diplomat, Mr. Madlek had been scheduled to return to Prague Sunday after four years at the UN.

He was said to have kept his intentions secret from the Czechoslovak mission by pretending to go on vacation on Feb. 1. He notified the mission of his changed status on Feb. 13 after receiving assurances that he and his family would be welcome in the United States.

Legislator For Boycott Of Pompidou

By Richard L. Madden

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (UPI).—A New York House member organizing a congressional boycott against the appearance of President Georges Pompidou of France before a joint session of Congress yesterday said that more than one-fourth of the House would stay away from the session.

Rep. Bertram L. Podell, a Brooklyn Democrat, said that 119 House members had indicated to him that they would not attend the joint session "and this figure is expected to climb."

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U.S. Speed Train Saved by Brakes

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (UPI).—A six-car Metroliner, the fastest train in the nation, unscathed at 110 miles an hour Tuesday and rolled for five miles before automatic brakes halted the two sections.

The incident, in which none of the 125 or so passengers was reported injured, occurred at 9:30 a.m. at Middle River, Md., about ten miles north of Baltimore.

A spokesman for the Penn Central Co., which operates the high-speed trains between New York and Washington, said that the train separated between the second and third cars. He said the railroad did not know the reason but was making "an exhaustive check" of the equipment.

Dog's Nose Knows TWENTY-NINE PALMS, Calif., Feb. 19 (UPI).—A German shepherd sniffed out 23 narcotics violators during a recent roadblock check of 389 vehicles on the Marine Corps base here, authorities said yesterday.

Limit Families To 2 Children, HEW Head Urges

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (AP).—Parents should limit their families to two children, Robert H. Finch, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, said last night.

The secretary, describing overpopulation as a paramount concern that must be dealt with if other environmental problems are to be solved, said "the best job we can do now" is make birth control information available to more women.

New Tone for Peace

It is not denigrating President Nixon's message on the State of the World to say that he has set a new tone, rather than a new strategy, for peace. Nor does it detract from the very impressive document he presented to Congress and to the world to point out that this tone represents a gradual evolution. What Mr. Nixon has done is to bind up an overall survey, a mood, a recognition of certain realities, a hope for certain responses, that could represent a new phase in world affairs.

What the President's long statement reflects most clearly are the limitations of power and the weaknesses of confrontations. He has done so, of course, by emphasizing positives, by calling on America's friends and allies to do more to insure a stable and prosperous world order. But the unspoken prayer is that everyone, friendly or inimical, will do a little less in those areas that produce friction, and somewhat more in the stimulation of peaceful development and mutually advantageous trade.

This is not a wholly new approach. President Eisenhower held it as the core of his policy, even while Secretary of State Dulles was preaching greater activism. President Kennedy was coming around to it after the Cuban missile crisis. President Johnson, despite Vietnam and the Dominican Republic,

acted upon it in most areas of the world. But President Nixon is stating it in full, without the inflammatory rhetoric that once accompanied even peaceful gestures.

Mr. Nixon does not guarantee a happy outcome for his version of American global strategy, even with the technical improvements he is introducing into the conduct of foreign affairs. He recognizes the dangers that persist in Vietnam and are growing in the Middle East. He is aware that the road to peace can be traversed in two directions, and he is by no means certain that the Soviet Union is going our way. But he has, quite successfully, removed the global policeman badge from the American breast, and he speaks consistently in terms of partnership, rather than leadership.

This is a persuasive stance. It will not insure peace in the super-heated clash of nationalisms and ideologies and power plays that rack small nations today as well as the great ones; it does not promise that important American interests may not have to be defended with more than words. But the words are good; the tone is right; the rejection of isolationism and intervention as dogmas is sound. Mr. Nixon may not command success in his foreign policy, but he is working hard, and pragmatically, to deserve it.

State of the World Message

President Nixon's 43,000-word State of the World message is a unique and useful—if banal and wordy—compendium of the administration's foreign policies and procedures.

In essence, the document applies on a global scale the "low-profile" doctrine for Asia that Mr. Nixon first articulated in off-the-cuff remarks to reporters on Guam last summer. The "central thesis" of that doctrine, Mr. Nixon now says, "is that the United States will participate in the defense and development of allies and friends, but that America cannot—and will not—conceive all the plans, design all the programs, execute all the decisions and undertake all the defense of the free nations of the world. We will help where it makes a real difference and is considered in our interest."

Mr. Nixon's Democratic predecessors could hardly have quarreled with that bland definition of American policy. Has any American President ever intervened in a foreign situation where he thought an American presence would not make a difference and was not in American interest?

The test of the Nixon Doctrine is in Vietnam, where the President expresses cautious optimism about his program of Vietnamization. But if the facade of Vietnamization should crack because of new enemy action, the President warns, the United States would take "strong and effective measures." So much for self-help.

"Our interests must shape our commitments," the President argues, "rather than the other way round." But in Vietnam and elsewhere in Asia Mr. Nixon has pledged to honor old commitments that many Americans have concluded are no longer consistent with United States interests, if they ever were.

The President calls for "peace through partnership." But to the United Nations, the crucial global partnership for peace, Mr. Nixon relegates only secondary tasks. He says nothing of any American initiative to help revive and strengthen the world organization's essential peace-keeping mission but speaks instead of a world in which

peace would spring from the self-restraint of nations. It may be visionary to hope for peace through world law in our time, but it is even more naive to expect peace to prevail under current conditions of international anarchy.

Nowhere in the President's message does his distaste for new adventures and new crises emerge more forcefully than in his discussion of relations with the Communist world. It is plain that he is deeply worried that there could be new confrontations with the Soviet Union. He rightly warns that "our overall relationship with the U.S.S.R. remains far from satisfactory." He notes the Soviet Union's role as Khrushchev's chief supplier of war materiel, charges Moscow with a "heavy responsibility" for continuation of the war in Vietnam and accuses the Kremlin, with good reason, of imperialist aims in the Middle East. Yet he explicitly recognizes the U.S.S.R.'s "legitimate security interests" in Eastern Europe and disavows any intent to exploit Sino-Soviet rivalries—attitudes essential for a lasting Soviet-American accommodation.

To Asia and Africa and Latin America, Mr. Nixon generously promises American assistance for economic development. He suggests constructive changes in American aid policies. But he also hints that the United States will not meet internationally agreed goals for substantial increases in the volume of economic assistance: "We must focus on the achievement of our real objective—effective development—rather than on some arbitrary level of financial transfer."

The message is not without laudable suggestions for modification of American policies in several parts of the world, especially in Europe. It restates firmly Secretary of State Rogers's reasonable proposals for an accommodation in the Middle East. It endorses more liberal trade policies.

But like so many of President Nixon's pronouncements, this message is long on pious rhetoric and short on concrete, unambiguous statements of American policy.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Pompidou's Task

By means of interviews with President Pompidou published in the press, American public opinion has been forewarned and enlightened; it knows all the motivations of French policy in the Middle East and the Mediterranean; if it does not like them, so much the worse for it—and for Franco-American friendship. By preferring to attack rather than to keep defensive positions, Mr. Pompidou is practicing military virtues that one could have believed reserved for his predecessor. It remains to be seen whether American public opinion will react in a hostile manner.

The trouble is that American public opinion now is sensitive to Middle Eastern problems, and the positions of Washington and Paris in this field appear in opposition. Mr. Pompidou will find it very difficult to dispel from his partners' minds worries resulting from a situation that has become dangerous. Let us hope that he will manage to do this and demonstrate that Franco-

American relations are not threatened by divergences of opinion on a minor point, regardless of the importance attached to it at the present time.

—From Les Echos (Paris).

All-German Talks

The West German attitude [to talks with East Germany] cannot be interpreted in any other way but that Bonn continues to be unwilling to recognize the German Democratic Republic according to the tenets of international law.

This must be the reason why Brandt's letter to Stoph carries no reference to show that the attitude of East Germany to recognition, as set out in Stoph's letter, is being understood or accepted in Bonn.

Talks between the two German states should be held between delegations which recognize each other for what they are—representatives of two sovereign and independent states.

—From Nepszabadsag (Budapest).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Feb. 20, 1895

PARIS—The French press has just lost one of its veterans in the person of Auguste Vaquerie, who died yesterday at the age of 75. He was one of the last representatives of the Romantic school and one of the last survivors of the Republic of 1848. He was a distinguished poet and a thoroughly honest man. His death is not a political event, but it will be deeply felt by every journalist who has any regard for his profession.

Fifty Years Ago

Feb. 20, 1920

WASHINGTON—Rep. John J. Rogers, of Massachusetts, has introduced a bill in the House along the same lines as that of the proposed constitutional amendment sponsored by Rep. Simon D. Pess, of Ohio, regarding the inability of the President to perform the duties of his office. The bill provides that the Supreme Court, upon the request or resolution of either House, shall determine if the President is fit for office.



Political Air Pollution

Low-Profile Presidents

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—Like Richard Nixon, his host in the United States, Georges Pompidou is a low-profile president in France. There is an approximate connection between the personal relationships of Nixon to Eisenhower and those of Pompidou to De Gaulle, although, apart from his personal halo of military glory, no one could ever accuse Eisenhower of having been charismatic. His presidential idea was more to reign, not to govern.

Pompidou both was and was not De Gaulle's political favorite son just as Nixon both was and was not Eisenhower's. While he was prime minister he was generally assumed—even by Pompidou himself—that De Gaulle would in the end

openly designate him as successor. But he didn't. Although the general undoubtedly was closer to Pompidou than to any other possible Gaullist presidential heir, he never expressed any public views and more or less left potential successors to battle it out among themselves.

Pompidou easily won this contest because, although he started the game of politics late, he had carefully built a personal machine during recent years and he had also gained national prestige by his handling of the May 1968 student disorders and workers strikes. Similarly, Nixon rarely figured in Eisenhower's private discussions of the Republican succession—even

though he was vice-president and next in line.

On more than one occasion the American president mentioned to me those Republicans he considered qualified for the White House, even if they didn't have political backing. It was apparent he thought most of Gen. Alfred Gruenther, former Treasury Secretary Robert Anderson and his own brother, Milton Eisenhower. In such informal chats I never heard him mention Nixon. Yet, when the time came, Eisenhower went out and campaigned for Nixon—something De Gaulle deliberately avoided doing for Pompidou.

Although neither had any wartime association with the national heroes who subsequently became chiefs of state, both experienced a long period as right-hand men and therefore learned much about their bosses' methodology. Nixon was vice-president and Pompidou first was head of De Gaulle's personal entourage and then the most durable of his three prime ministers.

Pompidou contends he never asks himself how his governing methods differ from those of his glamorous predecessor. He says only: "I try to fulfill my task as I see it and as our constitution frames it, giving the president of the republic ultimate responsibility for orientation and decision."

Nevertheless, he acknowledges his approach probably didn't escape the impact of the general's dynamic personality. He recalls: "I was De Gaulle's prime minister for six years and his associate for twenty-five; thus, it is quite possible that he has influenced me."

Cabinet Style

But Pompidou finds it difficult to assess any contrast in working habits between his own and those of De Gaulle, which he knew so well. For example, he "never" knew at what hour De Gaulle began his working day. Moreover, he concedes a difference in style of cabinet meetings. "In De Gaulle's Fifth Republic, France the chief of state rarely presided over the cabinet. He usually chairs cabinet sessions—unlike the previous Fourth Republic."

De Gaulle's ministerial councils were famous for their dominance by the general. He summoned ministers to speak and then, having listened, gave his own rulings. Pompidou acknowledges that his cabinet meetings "last longer and there is more discussion. There is more debate."

Another difference—which implies much to Frenchmen—comes in the so-called "reserved domains." De Gaulle established strong executive powers for the presidency in order to curb the previously excessive authority he thought had been awarded to the legislature.

He applied these powers by assigning to himself as chief of state certain "reserved domains" in which his word was final and rarely questioned. These included foreign policy, national defense and nuclear affairs. I recently asked Pompidou whether he also applied a similar system under his own presidency. He answered:

"I have always maintained that there was no reserved area and that the president's authority extends to all domains. However, it is true that foreign affairs are a larger part of the president's activities than those of the prime minister."

The inference to be deduced from this is that foreign policy, not internal policy, remains his primary concern and that French foreign policy under Pompidou continues, as under De Gaulle, to be made in the Elysée and not the Quai d'Orsay—like the White House and the State Department.

The Nixon Doctrine And Assumptions

By James Reston

LONDON.—President Nixon's message on American foreign policy is a little like the brilliant maxi-coasts one sees swinging along the sidewalks of London these days: it is long, it covers a lot of territory, and it conveys the most interesting parts.

The most interesting part of the Nixon Doctrine of "partnership" and "negotiation" for peace is what the other partners and the Soviet Union are prepared to do about it as the United States reduces its overseas commitments.

The doctrine rests on the valid conviction that the United States has been carrying too much of the burden of maintaining world peace, and on the assumption that the allies will increase their commitments and responsibilities as the United States cuts back. In this sense, it is a worldwide application of the concept of Vietnamization of the war in South-east Asia—non-Communist Europe and Asia, like Saigon, will take over as Washington pulls back. But while this is a fair and even inevitable proposition 25 years after World War II, there is not the slightest evidence that the allies in Europe intend to spend more and sacrifice more to take up the slack.

With the exception of Israel in the Middle East, which will spend \$1.2 billion, or 25 percent, of its gross national product on defense this year; and the possible exception of West Germany in Europe, which may respond to Nixon's appeals for more burden-sharing, there isn't a country in this part of the world that can be counted on to substitute for the limited American withdrawal.

British View

The British newspapers, for example, have been impressed by the influence of presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger's sharp conceptual mind on the Nixon report to Congress, and they accept the idea of more modesty and more consultation on the part of the United States, but the general expectation here seems to be that the coming "partnership" will continue on the basis of one elephant, one peanut.

In fact, well-informed officials and diplomats here in London concede that even if Nixon were forced by the Congress to follow Sen. Mike Mansfield's advice and start a substantial withdrawal of American troops from Europe, the European allies would not vote the funds to replace them with their own troops.

The reasons for this attitude are perfectly plain. The European allies seem convinced that the American commitment to defend Europe against Soviet aggression is sufficient to deter the Soviets from attacking Western Europe. And even if they are wrong in this assumption, they do not believe

that spending more money on more European divisions impress Moscow or increase security.

There is much praise here for the efforts of the Nixon administration to redefine the new military situation in the world and for the candor and insight with which the President has defined his strategy of limited withdrawal. The allies seem confident that the United States, however, that the conflict with the Soviet Union and China, the U.S. nuclear defense of the world will preserve the peace of the seventies.

They are less confident about the Middle East, for as the President told the Congress, not only Israel and the Arab states are in conflict, but the Great Powers have interests in the Middle East that are greater than their control over the warring states. Nevertheless, even in that part of the world, which Nixon calls "one of the sternest tests of our quest for peace through partnership and accommodation," there is no real "partnership" or "accommodation" and the conflict, with all its dangers and miscalculations, is left mainly to the United States and the Soviet Union.

Idea Not Accepted

Accordingly, while the Nixon Doctrine of limited withdrawal and more equal sharing of the military burdens is popular in the United States, it is not popular in the part of the world and not even accepted by the large majority of the allied governments.

Nixon's reappraisal, therefore, relies primarily on the hope that he can also persuade the Soviet Union to reappraise its expansionist policies and join him in an era of Great Power withdrawal from negotiation. On this point, Kissinger was frank and cautious. "While certain successes have been registered [in East-West negotiations]," he told the Congress, "overall relationship with the U.S.S.R. remains far from satisfactory. To the detriment of the cause of peace, the Soviet leadership is failing to exert a helpful influence on the North Vietnamese... I the Middle East talks, too, we have not seen on the Soviet side the practical and constructive flexibility which is necessary for a successful outcome... We see evidence, moreover, that the Soviet Union seeks a position in the area as a whole which would make the power rivalry more likely."

These are the really critical questions about the Nixon Doctrine: not alone whether it is a clear and fair proposal by the President, but whether it will be accepted by the Soviet Union, the Soviet Union, whose cooperation the doctrine safe withdrawal rests.

Letters

Interests of Peace

Mr. Eugene Reston, in the course of an article on this page of the Herald Tribune (Feb. 7), felt constrained to make explicit a fundamental supposition in his argumentation: U.S. foreign policy is based on U.S. interests. It would appear that the United States is not unique among nations in basing its foreign policy on the paramount importance of its own interests. But just for curiosity's sake I would like to see some of the columnists of the Trib give their view of the possibilities of a U.S. foreign policy based on the paramount importance of world peace.

What, concretely, would be some of the changed options open to U.S. policy-makers if they were obliged in conscience not to look out first of all for the United States but first of all for world peace? I have in mind not a rapid, moralistic succession of mindless surrenders in a search for nonwar, but a vigorous research by long-minded realists into the objective causality of peace and a discussion of the concrete possibilities open to U.S. policy-makers for the encouragement of this causality.

JAMES SWEETNAM.

War on Civilians

I must comment on The New York Times editorial, published in the Feb. 14-15 issue, concerning the

Israeli bombing of an Egyptian industrial plant.

The Israeli government says in this attack was the result of technical error and I see no need to doubt this. There are a number of cases in Vietnam where American planes have dropped bombs on civilian positions, proving to skilled pilots in sophisticated planes can make this sort of error. But even if the attack was deliberate, what right has any American newspaper be critical of this type of war? Making war on civilians for I moved from the military front an American innovation to be with—remember Sherman's march from Atlanta to the sea? And you consider Hiroshima and Nagasaki and Hamburg, and on and on up to the present, America is an undisputed master of the art. The Times of London criticizes the attack, and I feel quite right, on the grounds that it is bringing about some solidarity with the shaky Arab nations. But, New York Times, with its use of the word "inexcusable" and reference to an "insidious" action, it is, in my opinion, hypocritically putting this incident in the category of a war crime, and I am not that Americans long ago if it felt any right they might be had to condemn this sort of action, no matter how reprehensible it may be.

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Published and printed by International Herald Tribune at 21 Rue de la Paix, Paris-8e. Tel.: 222-20-20. Telex: 33-800. Cable: Herald, Paris. ©1970 International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved. Le Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Meyer.

Subscription	1 year 12 mos	2 years 24 mos	3 years 36 mos
Algeria (air)	75.00	140.00	205.00
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Korea (air)	75.00	140.00	205.00
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Libya (air)	65.00	125.00	185.00
Luxembourg (air)	65.00	125.00	185.00
Morocco (air)	65.00	125.00	185.00
Netherlands (air)	65.00	125.00	185.00
Norway (air)	65.00	125.00	185.00
Poland (air)	65.00	125.00	185.00
Portugal (air)	65.00	125.00	185.00
Saudi Arabia (air)	65.00	125.00	185.00
Spain (air)	65.00	125.00	185.00
Sweden (air)	65.00	125.00	185.00
Switzerland (air)	65.00	125.00	185.00
Taiwan (air)	65.00	125.00	185.00
Turkey (air)	65.00	125.00	185.00
U.S.A. (air)	65.00	125.00	185.00
U.S.S.R. (air)	65.00	125.00	185.00
Yugoslavia (air)	65.00	125.00	185.00

The Art Market

A Dramatic Taste for Classics

By Souren Melikian

PARIS, Feb. 19.—One tends to think of well-known actors as brilliant people leading rather extravagant lives in flamboyant, if slightly bizarre, settings. The sale to be conducted at the Hôtel Drouot next Wednesday by Raymond de Nicolay proves that the setting is not always bizarre.

The actor in question—anonymous, in line with French auction traditions—who was famous between the two world wars, formed the well-balanced and refined Louis XVI style more to his taste than the popular eccentricities. And there were just as many eccentricities then as there are now—thus his taste in the decorative arts still comes as a surprise.

He lived in a flat quite typical of the 16th Arrondissement, that stronghold of the Parisian bourgeoisie. To modern eyes, his surroundings would no doubt have seemed a bit overcrowded. There were lots of Louis XVI-style plaster moldings on the walls and ceilings, marble chimney pieces, and slightly over-elaborate displays at the windows. Hardly any space was left bare. Furniture seemed to be jammed into every corner and walls were loaded with pictures and prints of every description.

The nice thing about the apartment was that it definitely lacked the decorator's touch. The objects and works of art had somehow fallen into place, moving wherever it pleased them. It was not really haphazard. One felt that the owner just loved his things irrespective of what others might think of them.

The Objects

Taken one by one at Drouot, they will hardly make an everlasting impression. Nice but simple pieces, once removed from their surroundings and put into the sale room, immediately lose their glamour. The mahogany Louis XVI secretary with drawers and writing tablet is typical of a kind of homely 18th-century furniture. There is a delightful Louis XVI moon-crescent side table with folding top, also of mahogany, with brass fittings. One can just visualize this in a French salon drawn by Debucourt. The actor didn't mind a slightly provincial touch. There is a pair of Louis XV chairs with rather unusually shaped

backs, both a little awkward and charming. An odd manorism commode with a slanting top, made to serve as a desk, smacks of northern French, or possibly Belgian, taste in the post-Louis XVI period extending into the 19th century. A sprinkling of objects d'art completes this sale and makes it clear that here is an auction, not for collectors, but for people fond of pleasant, cozy things for a home in traditional style.

The Paris sale rooms are literally swarming with sales of "ateliers" of modern painters—that is the full contents of artists' studios. For a long time auctioneer Claude Robert seemed to have made this sort of sale his specialty. But the mood is catching. Next Tuesday it will be Claude Boigard's turn at Drouot with Albert Reganoni (1874-1961), the typical provincial type of painter working in the wake of the Barbizon and Impressionist schools. His work isn't altogether lacking in charm. A landscape with a romantic pond and trees (10 3/4 x 35) reminds one of Toulou Bert-Daubigny, who is better known. But perhaps the comparison is too flattering. Quite a few of Reganoni's paintings might look nice hanging on the walls of some country house. But, one may wonder, why sell 105 such pictures all at once. Are there really 105 empty walls available in French country houses at the moment?

Those looking for a higher class of semi-modern art may find it at Guy Loudmer's sale next Friday, at Drouot. A painting (13 by 16 inches) on cardboard by Maximilien Luce, dated 1904, is not bad. Henri Harpignies is represented by three works, one of which is a watercolor view of Villefranche-sur-Mer, dated 1887. Gen-Paul, a painter whose works are rising in value, is also included in the sale.

The day before, Guy Loudmer will be selling more modern and glamorous works: Miró, Pica, La Fresnaye, Larionov and others will be tempting buyers. This is quite a creditable sale—hence its more snobbish timing at 9 p.m. Thursday at Drouot.

The splendid album by Teikoku Akiyama and Saburo Matsumura, just out in a translation by Alexander C. Soper, is the most important contribution to the knowledge of Chinese art for years.

"Buddhist Cave Temple," dedicated to sculpture and frescoes, not only includes a large number of unpublished documents but also gives data that provide the basis for accurate dating of a number of works of art.

The photographs were taken by Chinese photographers and made available to the Japanese authors. Even those that were taken on sites known to the West, such as Tun Huang, the huge complex of Buddhist caves, throw new light on Chinese art. The many photographs known to the West were taken shortly after the turn of the century by Paul Pelliot's team and gave one the idea of a monochrome art.

The high quality plates of the new book—the first ever taken with modern photographic equipment—reveal a subtle palette.

More exciting to collectors, however, are the photographs of carvings excavated by Chinese archaeological teams within the past 20 years.

Some—but not all—may have been known to a few Western scholars who read the Chinese scientific journals.

The book is remarkably well conceived. First, the introductory text gives a clear definition of the problems under discussion. The bulk of the book consists of the plates accompanied by short identification captions stating provenance and date. The third part, called "Notes to the Plates," is a scholarly discussion of each item. At the end a highly useful "chronology" tabulates the dating material.

There is a bibliography which indicates that almost all recent publications have been produced in Far Eastern languages—mostly in continental China.

The translator deserves special praise. Alexander C. Soper, one of the foremost American scholars in this field, has rewritten the texts into a readable essay. No one with an interest in Far Eastern culture, let alone collecting, should miss this.



Detail from Maximilien Luce's painting "Les Baigneuses de Saint-Tropez," 1904.

Soviet Play Withdrawn

MOSCOW, Feb. 19 (UPI).

A new avant-garde revue that opened to a wildly applauding audience a week ago has closed for changes in some of its scenes, theater sources said yesterday.

The sources said the play, "Watch Your Faces" by poet Andrei Voznesensky, was expected to resume at the Taganka Theater when the changes have been made.

Although the play deals in part with American life and poses objections to loss of individuality in modern society, it was not clear whether the closing was ordered for ideological reasons.

The other main parts were hardly less well taken. Robert Kerna has not yet found the full intensity of Amfortas's torment, but all he lacks is experience in the role, while Frans Crass was a sonorous and sometimes eloquent Gurnemanz and John Modenas, a mellowly dark-voiced King.

Graf's newly created International Opera Center, a kind of operative finishing school connected with the theater, supplied six excellent flower maidens and another six of the minor parts.

Armin Jordan, a young conductor in charge of this opera for the first time, led a well-paced and smoothly phrased performance, although the Suisse Romande Orchestra did not always live up to its high reputation in supporting him.

But what a listener hears, who is less prone to evocative perception and less susceptible to impressionistic suggestion, is in the earlier works, Tchaikovsky without the great melodies and, in the later works, Tchaikovsky flavored with Rimsky-Korsakov and the Stravinsky of "The Firebird" and "Petroushka."

For such a listener too much of it seems like a scenic setting for a non-event. There is eternal preparation, wonderfully skillful, for something that never quite takes place. The stage is set, and that's that.

Andre Previn has a flair for this kind of music, as reflected in his predilection for Vaughan Williams and Sir William Walton. His long experience with moving picture under-scores may have something to do with this. For Sibelius's methods were essentially those of the symphonists who were drawn to the moving pictures in the 1920s and 1930s. And in Itzhak Perlman we had a matchless soloist for the violin concerto.

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The first scene from Geneva production of "Parsifal"

Opera in Geneva: Wagnerian 'Reform'

By David Stevens

GENEVA, Feb. 19.—At the end of "Parsifal" here Tuesday night, early yesterday, one actor remarked that the action did not seem so un- to him—it looked like a other "Parsifal" he had

a way he was right, which points up what Herbert director of the Grand here, calls the "strange" of Adolphe Appia. This at the designs and notes Appia, the visionary Swiss theoretician and reformer, who in 1928, had a pro- effect on the production Wagnerian and modern

with or without credit—his own projects rarely and the stage.

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Appia's essential reform is that

he replaced the old realism of the 19th century with "a stag- ing directly inspired by the music, and which utilized a plastic space made alive by lighting."

Technical Problems

That a valid production can be mounted today on Appia's ideas, which were developed over a period of 30 years, is because he was, in Graf's words, "a practical dreamer." That it was not done sooner is probably that many of his ideas cry out for technical developments not fully realized in his own time. This is especially true in lighting, which has reached its highest development at Bayreuth under Wieland Wagner—who did not hesitate to give credit where it was due.

Even so, there are unanswered questions. It is clear what Appia wants and why, but the how gave Graf and Max Roth- lshberger, who realized the sets, some headaches.

In the transformations of the first and third acts from the sacred forest to the temple of the Graf, the Geneva production resorts to some projections as filler for the gradual shift from the forest temple and its columnar trees and soft, natural light, to the actual temple with its columns and glowing, supernatural light.

Otherwise, said Graf, "we couldn't stretch it out for the four minutes" required by the music. Nor was it achieved entirely without some of the stage machinery noise that Appia wanted to avoid.

Likewise, in Act II, Graf abandoned the attempt made in

1964 to follow Appia to the letter in using a curtain to reduce the acting area for the Kundry-Parsifal scene. This time he did it with lighting, coming closer, he thinks, to Appia's intention of concentrating at- tention on the essential drama and eliminating the distraction of the magic garden. There is also the slightly disconcerting effect created by Appia's design for the garden, which was done much later than the others and incorporated some later ideas for achieving his plastic, three-dimensional space. Nonetheless, this was well realized and sur- fused with a sensual red-gold light.

Convincing Spectacle

As for the movements of the singers, the stage is left pretty much to himself. But Graf, guided by Appia's general in- tentions and his own expe- rience (including "24 years of suffering at the Met"), pro- duced a highly mobile, pro- foundly convincing spectacle of what is usually taken for one of the most static forms in all opera—at least for the eye.

He also took the care to as- semble a cast of young and attractive singers who know how to move. The keynotes of the casting was the Kundry of Kerstin Meyer, who achieved a vocal and dramatic intensity that fully realized the role's widely different aspects. The young Swedish tenor Sven Olof Eliasson does not yet have this kind of experience, but he has a voice—a real tenor's ample size and dark baritone color- ing—that puts him in the direct line of great Scandinavian Wagner tenors. And, wonder of wonders, a Parsifal youthful, handsome and innocent enough to be the "guileless fool" of Wagner's conception. Graf still remembers with anguish how Melchior, even on Good Friday, would wander off the stage at the Met when he had nothing to sing in Act I instead of standing in rapt bewilderment at the temple ceremony—none of that here!

The other main parts were hardly less well taken. Robert Kerna has not yet found the full intensity of Amfortas's tor- ment, but all he lacks is expe- rience in the role, while Frans Crass was a sonorous and sometimes eloquent Gurnemanz and John Modenas, a mellowly dark-voiced King.

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PARIS AMUSEMENTS

THEATRE DES CHAMPS-ELYSEES—Tuesday, February 24th
Jean-François VIVALDI Maxence
PAILLARD First complete revival
Six Concerts for flute op. 10 LARRIEU
Reservations pour: Théâtre-Drouot (4 Pl. de la Médaille)

NORMANDIE OV. BOULMICH OV. DRAGON OV.

"THE YEAR'S ULTIMATE SPECTACLE."
IN THE BEST SENSE, IS LUCHINO
VISCONTI'S EXTRAORDINARY NEW
FILM 'THE DAMNED.' IT MAY BE THE
CHEF D'OEUVRE OF THE GREAT ITALIAN
DIRECTOR! A RARE
TREAT... THE FILM
TRIUMPHS...!
—Vincent Canby,
New York Times

THE DAMNED
PROHIBITED UNDER 13 YEARS

NORMANDIE: Film starting at: 3:00 - 4:45 - 7:30 - 10:15 p.m.

ELYSEES-CINEMA

JOHN WAYNE · GLEN CAMPBELL · KIM DARBY

HAL WALLIS

The strangest trio ever to track a killer.

TRUE GRIT

STUDIO MARIGNY · LA PAGODE

CARY GRANT · GINGER ROGERS

HONEYMOON

Une Comédie de Leo McCarey

WORLD FAMOUS LIDO

THE NIGHT CLUB OF THE CHAMPS-ELYSEES

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The most exciting Parisian Girls

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JOHNNY MILLOW

MAURICE REZEAU

at the piano

ASCOT BAR

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AUSTRIA

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Continued on Page 10

Bank of Italy Seeks to Curb Capital Loss

**Imposes Restrictions
On Lira Trade Abroad**

ROME, Feb. 19 (AP)—Italy's central bank issued new restrictions on the trading of lire abroad today in an effort to cut off a growing capital outflow.

The result may be a de facto situation of the lire banknote side Italy, financial sources said, since in Switzerland, the main trading point for lire outside Italy, daily stopped buying lire banknotes today, and several large West German banks stopped buying banknotes from Swiss banks.

Must Ship Notes

The Bank of Italy announced Tuesday that it was forcing commercial banks abroad to ship lire banknotes to Italy to replace those used in Italy. The bank said it was repatriating lire banknotes used in Italy by foreign banks and Italian banks abroad to obtain credit by cable or phone for the lire before it used actually here.

The bank's announcement said the restriction could be changed through 17 of 14 branches of the central bank in Italy. In a new circular, it said the repatriation must be done only through the bank's headquarters here.

Traders expressed the belief that the bank intended to delay the repatriation of lire banknotes to the point where they would be undesirable currency for the banks abroad to hold.

Discounts Seen

Italian financial sources said the bank could delay the transactions months, thereby inducing a bank in Geneva or Paris to either sell all lire or ask lire-holders to pay more for francs or dollars. Bank sources here predicted that the bank would charge up to 10 percent discounts when purchasing lire, which in effect would mean 10 percent devaluation in lire banknotes traded in this way. Lire used in international trade or for local purposes in Italy would not be affected.

In making its announcement, the central bank insisted that the restrictions were the result of an administrative reorganization. But it did not say how long the administrative handling of repatriated lire would take in Rome.

The economy has been damaged by the past 18 months by legal and illegal export of capital. Most of the exports are for investment abroad. The legal net exports of capital were \$3.9 billion in the first nine months of last year compared with \$1.2 billion in the same period in 1968.

Some financial sources believe illegal outflow may match the legal exports.

Agreement on Libyan Oil Prices Reported

BEIRUT, Lebanon, Feb. 19 (UPI)—An official Libyan News Agency issued last night that most of the sign oil companies in Libya have agreed to a government request for increase in the posted price of

the agency attributed its information to "unofficial sources" in oil.

The left-wing government of Muammar al-Khaddafi has called for an increase in the posted price of \$2.21 a barrel. No official price has been set for the increase, though some oil sources mention 10 cents as the government aim.

Word Layoffs Mount

NEW YORK, Feb. 19 (NYT)—Ford Motor Co. said yesterday it laid off 1,000 workers at its plants manufacturing plants, going total layoffs in the corporation to 7,000.



PROMOTED—G.S. Weller has been named vice-president of European Systems Operation of Control Data Corp., with offices in Brussels. The newly-created post is described as part of the company's move to strengthen its ties with subsidiaries.

U.S. Dampens Hope for Ease On Controls

By Brendan Jones
CHICAGO, Feb. 19 (NYT)—Hopes of American business for an early end of government restrictions on direct foreign investments were dampened yesterday by Budget Director Robert P. Mayo.

He said that the attainment of domestic price stability and a rise in the present small U.S. trade surplus would determine how fast the administration could lift the controls.

In a speech to businessmen here and in a news conference, the administration's chief fiscal manager avoided predicting how soon inflation would be firmly controlled. He expressed optimism, however, that this goal would be reached without a recession or a rise in unemployment much higher than the present 4.3 percent.

But it will take time, he asserted, to dislodge the cost and price inflation that has become deeply entrenched.

Progress Jeopardized

"If we retreat and relax our efforts before inflation is brought under effective control," he said, "whatever progress we have made may be lost quickly as economic activity resumes its upward course."

"We depend," he said, "on our trade surplus to pay for our investment abroad, our foreign aid and our defense-related expenditures overseas. Two small trade surpluses prevent us from removing the restrictions that now limit the free flow of capital abroad. A persistently small surplus also continues to raise questions about the strength of the dollar."

The restrictions that have limited the amount of dollars U.S. companies can send abroad for investment were imposed in January, 1968, by the Johnson administration. The curbs were part of efforts to reduce the country's international payments deficit. They have been only slightly relaxed by the Nixon administration.

The administration, Mr. Mayo said, is anxious to remove controls on the free movement of capital but inflation and the decline in the trade surplus have made it necessary to continue them.

Meanwhile, he noted, the administration was carrying out a vigorous program to promote exports.

France Relaxes Export Credits

PARIS, Feb. 19 (AP)—France will relax its strict credit restrictions next month in such a way as to help the country compete with its exports, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, Finance Minister, told a news conference today.

He said banks would be allowed to make foreign currency loans for overseas investment, and that authorization would be granted to transfer \$450 million overseas to establish marketing networks. Formerly, only \$370 million had been authorized for this.

Other concessions include insurance guarantees, transfer facilities for oil company funds, and a new credit system for exports.

Rising Prices Continue to Bedevil U.S.

By Robert J. Samuelson

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (WP)—Despite the slowdown in the U.S. economy, the rate of increase in consumer prices has actually accelerated in the last three months, the Labor Department reported today.

For January, the department said, the consumer price index rose 4 percent, bringing the index to 141.8. That means that goods and services costing \$100 in the 1967-68 base period now cost \$141.80.

The major increases came in transportation and higher prices for insuring, registering, and repairing automobiles. Food prices also rose sharply, up 5 percent.

Change Misleading

Although the January increase was the smallest in the last four months, department officials regarded the actual change in the price level as misleading.

Prices normally tend to soften in January, he said, because retailers stage clearance sales, and the prices of new cars normally decline.

But once the January change is adjusted for these seasonal shifts, the department said, the increase in the index was 5 percent for the month—the same as the adjusted figures for November and December.

At an annual rate, the rise in prices would be 7.3 percent. Compensating for these seasonal shifts, the department said, the increase in the index was 5 percent for the month—the same as the adjusted figures for November and December.

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Treasury Plans Export Incentive

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (Reuters)—The U.S. Treasury is proposing to defer federal income tax on export profits through establishment of domestic international sales corporations in a bid to bolster exports.

This proposal was inadvertently leaked today when a page covering it was mistakenly included in some copies of Treasury Secretary David M. Kennedy's testimony before the Joint Economic Committee of Congress.

The proposal would allow domestic firms to form such corporations if most of their gross income—about 95 percent—was derived from export sales or the leasing of rental or export property. Further details were not given.

Kennedy Testifies On U.S. Inflation

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (AP)—Treasury Secretary David M. Kennedy told the Joint Economic Committee of Congress today that America's bout with inflation is not yet licked.

He said that relief from rising prices is "certainly slow in coming" but should be felt by the start of 1971. He said the administration's anti-inflation policies should start paying off by the end of the year.

Between now and 1971, he said, the effects of the government's fiscal and monetary restraint will be reflected chiefly in sluggish business conditions.

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Ling-Temco-Vought Had \$8 Million Loss

By Clare M. Reckert

NEW YORK, Feb. 19 (NYT)—Ling-Temco-Vought, the giant conglomerate, moved into red ink for the first time since it amassed a profit of \$2.25 million in 1968.

A loss of \$8.25 million was incurred last year after extraordinary charges of \$10.63 million principally from sales of investments and discontinued operations, it was reported last night. In 1968 there was a profit of \$2.25 million, or \$5.01 a share, including extraordinary credits of \$5.85 million. Results for 1968 have been adjusted for new accounting requirements, it was stated.

Before the extraordinary charges, consolidated income was \$2.24 million on record sales of \$4.75 billion, compared with a 1968 income of \$2.25 million before the credits, on sales of \$4.2 billion.

The fourth quarter loss alone came to \$8.12 million after the extraordinary items and \$8.93 million before them.

In the 1968 quarter, there was a profit of \$5.08 million or 88 cents a share, after extraordinary items, and an income of \$2.25 million or 32 cents, before the extraordinary credits. Sales for the quarter increased to \$1.01 billion from \$984.11 million.

Officials attributed the poor showing to sharply higher interest rates, a general softening of the economy and special unanticipated problems in certain subsidiaries.

Other factors cited were two wildcat strikes at Jones & Laughlin Steel and its heavy break-in costs on new facilities; high start-up costs related to new routes awarded Braniff Airways (56 percent-owned, and its lower load factor); and the lower load factor on the 88 percent-owned Okonite Co., which could not fully recover in its prices, and intense price competition of its

soft floor covering operations; high costs on certain fixed-price government contracts of 68 percent-owned LTV Electrosystems and operating losses mainly to start-up production costs on new designs of traffic control systems at 73 percent-owned Ling Altec and substantial losses on a government electronics design and production contract.

Eastman Kodak

NEW YORK, Feb. 19 (Reuters)—Eastman Kodak's profits last year rose 7 percent on a sales gain of almost 4 percent, the company reported today.

Net income for the year rose to \$401.14 million, or \$2.49 a share, from \$376.37 million, or \$2.33 a share, in 1968. Sales hit \$2.75 billion compared to \$2.64 billion.

Fourth-quarter net was up at \$127.55 million, or 79 cents a share, from the year-earlier quarter's \$124.55 million, or 77 cents a share. Sales in the period eased to \$650.3 million from the 1968 quarter's \$650.57 million.

Admiral Corp.

	1969	1968
Fourth Quarter		
Revenue (millions)...	76.9	89.5
Profits (millions)...	-2.45	0.78
Per Share (millions)...	-0.48	0.16
Year		
Revenue (millions)...	354.4	337.0
Profits (millions)...	1.49	0.49
Per Share (millions)...	0.29	0.10

Ranger Foods

	1969	1968
Fourth Quarter		
Revenue (millions)...	88.81	81.88
Profits (millions)...	5.04	2.27
Per Share (millions)...	0.23	0.93

Carnation Co.

	1969	1968
Fourth Quarter		
Revenue (millions)...	964.4	928.9
Profits (millions)...	39.57	35.54
Per Share (millions)...	5.18	4.68

Cerro Corp.

	1969	1968
Fourth Quarter		
Revenue (millions)...	477.0	418.97
Profits (millions)...	41.0	32.29
Per Share (millions)...	5.04	4.01

Consolidated Natural Gas

	1969	1968
Fourth Quarter		
Revenue (millions)...	550.9	517.3
Profits (millions)...	50.98	46.33
Per Share (millions)...	2.70	2.45

DiGiorgio Corp.

	1969	1968
Fourth Quarter		
Revenue (millions)...	5.54	3.8
Profits (millions)...	1.43	1.05

**U.S., LTV
Talk on J&L**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (WP)—The Justice Department and one of the nation's largest conglomerates, Ling-Temco-Vought, are "holding fruitful discussions" here on the settlement of a major antitrust suit, the government said yesterday.

Last March, the Nixon administration moved against LTV to force the Dallas-based conglomerate to unload its 81 percent interest in Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp.

"Although the present has not been reached," the government said, "the proposal under discussion would require LTV to divest, within three years, either of its interests in Braniff Airways and Okonite Co. or all its interests in J & L, and would prohibit LTV and its subsidiaries from engaging in certain other activities for a period of 10 years."

In the same statement, LTV added: "If this proposal becomes effective, it would be the intention of LTV to divest all its interests in Braniff and Okonite and retain its interests in J & L."

At home, bigger profits from chemicals and plastics were offset by disappointing results from fertilizers and man-made fibers, the group said. Total sales climbed to \$2.75 billion.

ICI said better profits in the year were earned overseas, particularly in Australia and from the group's European investment which has now emerged from its development phase.

At home, bigger profits from chemicals and plastics were offset by disappointing results from fertilizers and man-made fibers, the group said. Total sales climbed to \$2.75 billion.

Profits, Sales Rise at Kodak

NEW YORK, Feb. 19 (NYT)—Eastman Kodak's profits last year rose 7 percent on a sales gain of almost 4 percent, the company reported today.

Net income for the year rose to \$401.14 million, or \$2.49 a share, from \$376.37 million, or \$2.33 a share, in 1968. Sales hit \$2.75 billion compared to \$2.64 billion.

Fourth-quarter net was up at \$127.55 million, or 79 cents a share, from the year-earlier quarter's \$124.55 million, or 77 cents a share. Sales in the period eased to \$650.3 million from the 1968 quarter's \$650.57 million.

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Stock Prices Inch Up Despite Late Pressure

By John J. Abele

NEW YORK, Feb. 19 (NYT)—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange continued to rally in early trading today but the advance faltered later in the session. Closing prices were still on the upside but well below the highest levels of the day.

At the bell, winners led losers by 758 to 569. A 2-to-1 upside ratio had prevailed in early trading.

Volume rose to 12.89 million shares from 11.95 million shares yesterday, with the bulk of the increase concentrated in the first hour of trading.

Index Fades

In that period, the Dow Jones industrial average added 5.34 to yesterday's jump of 9.37. It faded steadily from that level, however, and closed with a gain of 1.12, at 757.92.

The early buoyancy apparently reflected continuing hopes for an easing in credit conditions although Wall Street analysts conceded that any changes were likely to be small and slow.

Optimism about the credit outlook also was diluted somewhat by further indications of the slowing down in the general economy plus some disappointing earnings reports.

Kodak Falls

Eastman Kodak, for example, fell 2 3/8 to 80 3/4 after reporting a rare decline in sales for the fourth quarter.

Hewlett-Packard had the largest loss of the day, tumbling 7 1/4 to 97 1/4 after reporting its January-quarter share earnings edged up to 79 cents a share from 77 cents a share.

Control Data was the largest loser among the most-active stocks. It fell 4 1/8 to 63 3/8. After the close, the big computer and financing company disclosed it was making some cutbacks in its operations.

Oil Recover

Oil stocks continued the recovery move that began yesterday. "A lot of people think the oils were way oversold," Eldon A. Griman, a senior vice-president of Walsdon & Co., observed.

Mr. Griman also said the oils appeared to be benefiting from the reception accorded to Jersey Standard's big rights offering.

Jersey's stock traded as high as 54 5/8 and closed at 53 5/8, up 3 3/4. On Tuesday, the shares touched a seven-year low of 49 7/8. The rights, which began trading Monday at 12 3/4, moved as high as 24 3/4 today and closed at 20 3/4.

Control Data lost 4 1/8 to 63 3/8 as profit-taking moved through the glamour group. Telex was off 4 1/8 to 129 7/8. Memorex 2 7/8 to 127 1/8, Tek 3 1/8 to 82 1/2, Avon 1 5/8 to 66 3/4, Walt Disney 1 1/8 to 155 3/8 and Xerox 1 3/4 to 100 7/8.

**AT&T Fills in Unanswered
Questions on New Offering**

NEW YORK, Feb. 19 (NYT)—American Telephone & Telegraph Co. registered its record \$1.57 billion 30-year debenture offering with the Securities & Exchange Commission yesterday.

In the process it also filled in most of the unanswered questions about the record-breaking offering to the world's largest stockholder family, which now totals some 3.1 million persons.

An aggregate of \$1,569,327,000 of 30-year debentures will be offered for subscription along with warrant to purchase a total of 31,386,540 shares of common stock. Holders of record on April 10 will be eligible to subscribe for the offering.

Interest to Be Set

The company expects to fix the interest rate on the debentures on April 13. It said the rate would be "generally comparable with the going rate on Bell System issues at that time, with the intent that the initial market price of the debentures, exclusive of any value for the warrants, will be approximately equal to their principal amount."

In its original announcement last Jan. 21, AT&T said it would issue rights to purchase the debentures for \$100 each with stockholders eligible to purchase one debenture for each 35 shares held on the record date. Upon presentation of 35 rights—each representing one share—and the payment of \$100, approval.

**Foreign Sales
Boost ICI Net**

LONDON, Feb. 19 (UPI)—The largest industrial complex in the British commonwealth, Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd., today reported higher profits for 1969 and said export sales worth \$1.68 billion exceeded domestic sales by \$124.4 million.

ICI said better profits in the year were earned overseas, particularly in Australia and from the group's European investment which has now emerged from its development phase.

At home, bigger profits from chemicals and plastics were offset by disappointing results from fertilizers and man-made fibers, the group said. Total sales climbed to \$2.75 billion.

ICI pre-tax profit rose \$33.6 million compared with the previous year to hit \$400.3 million. Taxes took \$144 million.

Group net was \$24 million higher than a year ago at \$230.4 million. Group sales to external customers overseas climbed \$172.3 million to \$1,687 billion.

**12-Mile Sea Limit
Endorsed by U.S.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (WP)—The United States came out yesterday for a 12-mile territorial sea limit as part of a new international effort to resolve legal disputes over ocean resources.

The 12-mile limit is recognized by about 40 nations. The U.S. position, based on its traditional role as a maritime nation, has been to hold firm to the old three-mile limit while recognizing a nine-mile fishing zone beyond it.

The new position was announced by the State Department's legal adviser, John R. Stevenson, in a speech yesterday before the Philadelphia World Affairs Council and Philadelphia Bar Association.

A parallel, but less specific statement, appeared in President Nixon's foreign policy report to Congress yesterday. "The most pressing issue regarding the law of the sea," Mr. Nixon said, "is the need to achieve agreement on the breadth of the territorial sea, to head off the threat of escalating national claims over the ocean."

What a good time...

for the good taste of a Kent.

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Kodak Falls

East

New York Stock Exchange Trading

1969-70 — Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$	1969-70 — Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$	1969-70 — Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$	1969-70 — Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$	1969-70 — Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$	1969-70 — Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$
44 1/4 26 1/4 Norion 1.50	32 3/4 20 1/4 20 1/4 20 1/4	30 1/4 20 1/4 20 1/4 20 1/4	30 1/4 20 1/4 20 1/4 20 1/4	30 1/4 20 1/4 20 1/4 20 1/4	30 1/4 20 1/4 20 1/4 20 1/4
51 1/4 28 1/4 NorSim 1.22	13 1/4 10 1/4 10 1/4 10 1/4	13 1/4 10 1/4 10 1/4 10 1/4	13 1/4 10 1/4 10 1/4 10 1/4	13 1/4 10 1/4 10 1/4 10 1/4	13 1/4 10 1/4 10 1/4 10 1/4
49 1/4 28 1/4 NorSim 1.22	13 1/4 10 1/4 10 1/4 10 1/4	13 1/4 10 1/4 10 1/4 10 1/4	13 1/4 10 1/4 10 1/4 10 1/4	13 1/4 10 1/4 10 1/4 10 1/4	13 1/4 10 1/4 10 1/4 10 1/4
29 1/4 14 1/4 NYF Co	5 1/4 5 1/4 5 1/4 5 1/4	5 1/4 5 1/4 5 1/4 5 1/4	5 1/4 5 1/4 5 1/4 5 1/4	5 1/4 5 1/4 5 1/4 5 1/4	5 1/4 5 1/4 5 1/4 5 1/4
29 1/4 10 1/4 Oak Elect 44	15 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4	11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4	11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4	11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4	11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4
27 1/4 21 1/4 Oak Elect 44	15 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4	11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4	11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4	11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4	11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4
51 1/4 28 1/4 Occident Pet 1	58 1/4 21 1/4 21 1/4 21 1/4	21 1/4 21 1/4 21 1/4 21 1/4	21 1/4 21 1/4 21 1/4 21 1/4	21 1/4 21 1/4 21 1/4 21 1/4	21 1/4 21 1/4 21 1/4 21 1/4
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134 1/4 60 Occident Pet 1	2 1/4 2 1/4 2 1/4 2 1/4	2 1/4 2 1/4 2 1/4 2 1/4	2 1/4 2 1/4 2 1/4 2 1/4	2 1/4 2 1/4 2 1/4 2 1/4	2 1/4 2 1/4 2 1/4 2 1/4
39 1/4 12 1/4 Ogen Co 40	14 1/4 14 1/4 14 1/4 14 1/4	14 1/4 14 1/4 14 1/4 14 1/4	14 1/4 14 1/4 14 1/4 14 1/4	14 1/4 14 1/4 14 1/4 14 1/4	14 1/4 14 1/4 14 1/4 14 1/4
43 1/4 28 Ogen Co 40	14 1/4 14 1/4 14 1/4 14 1/4	14 1/4 14 1/4 14 1/4 14 1/4	14 1/4 14 1/4 14 1/4 14 1/4	14 1/4 14 1/4 14 1/4 14 1/4	14 1/4 14 1/4 14 1/4 14 1/4
30 1/4 21 1/4 Ogen Co 40	14 1/4 14 1/4 14 1/4 14 1/4	14 1/4 14 1/4 14 1/4 14 1/4	14 1/4 14 1/4 14 1/4 14 1/4	14 1/4 14 1/4 14 1/4 14 1/4	14 1/4 14 1/4 14 1/4 14 1/4
73 1/4 36 Ogen Co 40	14 1/4 14 1/4 14 1/4 14 1/4	14 1/4 14 1/4 14 1/4 14 1/4	14 1/4 14 1/4 14 1/4 14 1/4	14 1/4 14 1/4 14 1/4 14 1/4	14 1/4 14 1/4 14 1/4 14 1/4
44 1/4 30 Ogen Co 40	14 1/4 14 1/4 14 1/4 14 1/4	14 1/4 14 1/4 14 1/4 14 1/4	14 1/4 14 1/4 14 1/4 14 1/4	14 1/4 14 1/4 14 1/4 14 1/4	14 1/4 14 1/4 14 1/4 14 1/4
25 1/4 19 1/4 Ogen Co 40	14 1/4 14 1/4 14 1/4 14 1/4	14 1/4 14 1/4 14 1/4 14 1/4	14 1/4 14 1/4 14 1/4 14 1/4	14 1/4 14 1/4 14 1/4 14 1/4	14 1/4 14 1/4 14 1/4 14 1/4
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24 1/4 16 1/4 Ogen Co 40	14 1/4 14 1/4 14 1/4 14 1/4	14 1/4 14 1/4 14 1/4 14 1/4	14 1/4 14 1/4 14 1/4 14 1/4	14 1/4 14 1/4 14 1/4 14 1/4	14 1/4 14 1/4 14 1/4 14 1/4
33 1/4 17 1/4 Ogen Co 40	14 1/4 14 1/4 14 1/4 14 1/4	14 1/4 14 1/4 14 1/4 14 1/4	14 1/4 14 1/4 14 1/4 14 1/4	14 1/4 14 1/4 14 1/4 14 1/4	14 1/4 14 1/4 14 1/4 14 1/4
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33 1/4 17 1/4 Ogen Co 40	14 1/4 14 1/4 14 1/4 14 1/4	14 1/4 14 1/4 14 1/4 14 1/4	14 1/4 14 1/4 14 1/4 14 1/4	14 1/4 14 1/4 14 1/4 14 1/4	14 1/4 14 1/4 14 1/4 14 1/4

This announcement is neither an offer to sell nor a solicitation of an offer to buy any of these Shares.
The offer is made only by the Prospectus.

8,603,048 Shares

Standard Oil Company

(Incorporated in New Jersey)

Capital Stock
(\$7 par value)

Rights, evidenced by subscription warrants, to subscribe for these Shares are being issued by the Company to holders of its Capital Stock, which rights will expire at 5:00 P.M., Eastern Standard Time, on March 11, 1970, as more fully set forth in the Prospectus.

Subscription Price \$45 a Share

The several Underwriters have agreed, subject to certain conditions, to purchase any of the unsubscribed Shares of Capital Stock and, both during and following the subscription period, may offer Shares of Capital Stock as set forth in the Prospectus.

MORGAN STANLEY & CO.

MORGAN & CIE INTERNATIONAL S.A.	ALGEMENE BANK NEDERLAND N.V.
AMERICAN EXPRESS SECURITIES S.A.	AMSTERDAM-ROTTERDAM BANK N.V.
BANK MEES & HOPE N.V.	BANKHAUS FRIEDRICH SIMON K.G. & A.
BANQUE GENERALE DU LUXEMBOURG S.A.	BANQUE LAMBERT S.C.S
BANQUE DE NEUFLIZE, SCHLUMBERGER, MALLE	BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS
BANQUE ROTHSCHILD	BANQUE WORMS & CIE
BERLINER HANDELS-GESELLSCHAFT	BURKHARDT & CO.
CREDIT INDUSTRIEL D'ALSACE ET DE LORRAINE	CREDIT LYONNAIS
THE DELTEC BANKING CORPORATION	DEUTSCHE BANK
EURAMERICA INTERNATIONAL	GUTZWILLER BUNGENER SECURITIES
THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION	INVESTORS BANK LUXEMBOURG S.A.
KLEINWORT, BENSON	KREDIETBANK N.V.
LAZARD BROTHERS & CO.	LAZARD FRERES & CIE
SAL. OPPENHEIM JR. & CIE.	PIERSON, HELDRING & PIERSON
ROWE & PITMAN	SOCIETE GENERALE
STOCKHOLMS ENSKILDA BANK	STRAUSS, TURNBULL & CO.
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND	S.G. WARBURG & CO.

DILLON, READ & CO. INC.	THE FIRST BOSTON CORPORATION	KUHN, LOEB & CO.
BLUTH & CO., INC.	DREXEL HARRIMAN RIPLEY	EASTMAN DILLON, UNION SECURITIES & CO.
GLORE FORGAN STAATS	GOLDMAN, SACHS & CO.	HALSEY, STUART & CO. INC.
HORNBLOWER & WEEKS-HEMPHILL, NOYES	KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.	LAZARD FRERES & CO.
LEHMAN BROTHERS	LOEB, RHOADES & CO.	MERRILL LYNCH, PIERCE, FENNER & SMITH
PAINE, WEBBER, JACKSON & CURTIS	SALOMON BROTHERS & HUTZLER	SMITH, BARNEY & CO.
STONE & WEBSTER SECURITIES CORPORATION	WERTHEIM & CO.	WHITE, WELD & CO.
DEAN WITTER & CO.	BACHE & CO.	FRANCIS I. DUPONT, A.C. ALLYN, INC.

February 17, 1970

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

1969-70 — Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$	1969-70 — Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$	1969-70 — Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$	1969-70 — Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$	1969-70 — Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$	1969-70 — Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$
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51 1/4 28 1/4 NorSim 1.22	13 1/4 10 1/4 10 1/4 10 1/4	13 1/4 10 1/4 10 1/4 10 1/4	13 1/4 10 1/4 10 1/4 10 1/4	13 1/4 10 1/4 10 1/4 10 1/4	13 1/4 10 1/4 10 1/4 10 1/4
49 1/4 28 1/4 NorSim 1.22	13 1/4 10 1/4 10 1/4 10 1/4	13 1/4 10 1/4 10 1/4 10 1/4	13 1/4 10 1/4 10 1/4 10 1/4	13 1/4 10 1/4 10 1/4 10 1/4	13 1/4 10 1/4 10 1/4 10 1/4
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27 1/4 21 1/4 Oak Elect 44	15 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4	11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4	11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4	11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4	11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4
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25 1/4 19 1/4 Ogen Co 40	14 1/4 14 1/4 14 1/4 14 1/4	14 1/4 14 1/4 14 1/4 14 1/4	14 1/4 14 1/4 14 1/4 14 1/4	14 1/4 14 1/4 14 1/4 14 1/4	14 1/4 14 1/4 14 1/4 14 1/4
13 1/4 11 1/4 Ogen Co 40	14 1/4 14 1/4 14 1/4 14 1/4	14 1/4 14 1/4 14 1/4 14 1/4	14 1/4 14 1/4 14 1/4 14 1/4	14 1/4 14 1/4 14 1/4 14 1/4	14 1/4 14 1/4 14 1/4 14 1/4
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PACIFIC SEABOARD FUND N.V.

Summary of Fund Manager's Report
covering the first accounting period to December 31st, 1969

Of the markets in the Pacific area, the Japanese market has provided the best performance during the period under review and the Fund has taken advantage of this by investing more than was originally envisaged in that market. However, it remains the policy of the Board to establish a diversified growth portfolio covering the entire Pacific area.

In the coming year, the Manager intends to exercise a flexible approach to the deployment of the Fund's assets, ensuring that the Fund obtains maximum advantage from its ability to invest in the fastest growing stock markets in the Pacific area.

Copies of the report may be obtained from the Fund Manager:

Intimus Management Company N.V.
Funktstraat 6, Willemstad, Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles
or from the paying agents:
Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company
6 Lombard Street, London, EC2
Brockenheimer Landstrasse 51-53 Frankfurt (Main)
N. M. Rothschild & Sons
Rothschild House, Whitgift Centre, Croydon, CR9 3PX
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas
3 rue d'Antin Paris 2e
31 rue des Colonies Brussels
Pierson, Helderling & Pierson
Herengracht 206-214 Amsterdam
M. M. Warburg-Brinckmann, Wirtz & Co.
75 Ferdinandstrasse 2000 Hamburg 1
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas
pour le Grand Duché de Luxembourg
7 Place de la Gare Luxembourg

— 1969-73 — Stocks and					— 1969-73 — Stocks and					— 1969-73 — Stocks and				
High	Low	Div. in \$	Sis.	Vol	High	Low	Div. in \$	Sis.	Vol	High	Low	Div. in \$	Sis.	Vol
100s.	100s.	100s.	100s.	100s.	100s.	100s.	100s.	100s.	100s.	100s.	100s.	100s.	100s.	100s.
71	61	1.00	1.00	1.00	71	61	1.00	1.00	1.00	71	61	1.00	1.00	1.00
71	61	1.00	1.00	1.00	71	61	1.00	1.00	1.00	71	61	1.00	1.00	1.00

(Continued on next page.)



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Address: _____

City: _____ Country: _____

4

4

— 1966-70 — Stocks and		\$10.	Net					
High.	Low.	Div. In \$	100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Ch'ge
34 1/4	10	TWA wt	35	11 1/4	11 1/2	11	11 1/2	- 1/4

1949-70	Stocks and Bonds	Net	1949-70	Stocks and Bonds	Net	1949-70	Stocks and Bonds	Net
High, Low, Div. In \$	1949-70	First, High Low Last, Chge	High, Low, Div. In \$	1949-70	First, High Low Last, Chge	High, Low, Div. In \$	1949-70	First, High Low Last, Chge
20 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	20 1/2	1/4	1/4
22 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	22 1/2	1/4	1/4
24 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	24 1/2	1/4	1/4
26 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	26 1/2	1/4	1/4
28 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	28 1/2	1/4	1/4
30 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	30 1/2	1/4	1/4
32 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	32 1/2	1/4	1/4
34 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	34 1/2	1/4	1/4
36 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	36 1/2	1/4	1/4
38 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	38 1/2	1/4	1/4
40 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	40 1/2	1/4	1/4
42 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	42 1/2	1/4	1/4
44 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	44 1/2	1/4	1/4
46 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	46 1/2	1/4	1/4
48 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	48 1/2	1/4	1/4
50 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	50 1/2	1/4	1/4
52 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	52 1/2	1/4	1/4
54 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	54 1/2	1/4	1/4
56 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	56 1/2	1/4	1/4
58 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	58 1/2	1/4	1/4
60 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	60 1/2	1/4	1/4
62 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	62 1/2	1/4	1/4
64 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	64 1/2	1/4	1/4
66 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	66 1/2	1/4	1/4
68 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	68 1/2	1/4	1/4
70 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	70 1/2	1/4	1/4
72 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	72 1/2	1/4	1/4
74 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	74 1/2	1/4	1/4
76 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	76 1/2	1/4	1/4
78 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	78 1/2	1/4	1/4
80 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	80 1/2	1/4	1/4
82 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	82 1/2	1/4	1/4
84 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	84 1/2	1/4	1/4
86 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	86 1/2	1/4	1/4
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94 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	94 1/2	1/4	1/4
96 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	96 1/2	1/4	1/4
98 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	98 1/2	1/4	1/4
100 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	100 1/2	1/4	1/4
102 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	102 1/2	1/4	1/4
104 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	104 1/2	1/4	1/4
106 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	106 1/2	1/4	1/4
108 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	108 1/2	1/4	1/4
110 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	110 1/2		

		High	Low	Last	Chg
600 Upp Can		2.21	2.15	2.15	-.10
725 W Mines		4.40	4.30	4.35	

[illegible]

1

Danish crowns.....	1.488
Dutch guilders.....	3.6380
Finnish marks.....	4.167
French francs.....	5.5473
German marks.....	3.6880
Greek drachmas.....	30.40
Italian lire.....	639.46
Mexican pesos.....	12.50
Norwegian crowns.....	7.137
Portuguese escudos.....	28.50
Spanish pesetas.....	70.00
Swedish crowns.....	5.204
Swiss francs.....	4.298

The above rates are yesterday's closing buying rates on local exchanges. They exclude local commissions and slight variations depending on the type of transaction.

nn Sq	7.56	7.56	Technol	7.00	7.00
Mut	6.93	6.93	Temp Gt	24.85	27.00
ila	14.02	15.37	Towr MB	6.05	6.05

<p>Shareholders in the Fund are advised that a Notice is appearing in <i>Beurs-en Nieuwsberichten</i>, a Netherlands Antilles newspaper, convening the second Annual General Meeting for 10 a.m. on Friday, 13th March, 1969, at the registered office of the Fund, Handelskade 24, Willemstad, Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles. The Agenda for the Meeting will include, inter alia, the following:</p> <p>1—Approval of the Report of the Board of Management on the Fund's affairs for the year ended 31st December, 1968.</p> <p>2—Approval of the Balance Sheet at 31st December, 1969, and the Statement of Income and Expenditure for the year ended</p>		<p>State and Municipal obligations 753,295,000</p> <p>Other securities 65,783,000</p> <p>Total securities 1,244,312,000</p> <p>Loans 2,975,289,000</p> <p>Mortgages 555,809,000</p> <p>Total loans and mortgages 3,531,098,000</p> <p>Bank premises and equipment 81,416,000</p> <p>Customers' liability on acceptances 85,451,000</p> <p>Interest receivable 46,055,000</p> <p>Deferred charges and other assets 86,568,000</p> <p>Total assets <u>\$6,599,464,000</u></p>	<p>WM. WARD FOSHAY Chairman & President W. R. Grace & Co.</p> <p>J. PETER GRACE President W. R. Grace & Co.</p> <p>JOHN A. HILL Chairman of the Executive Committee, Air Reduction Company, Inc.</p> <p>KARL HINKE Executive Vice President</p> <p>SEYMOUR H. KNOX Chairman of the Board, Marine Midland Trust Company of Western New York</p> <p>DAVID I. LAUB President Marine Midland Trust Company of Western New York</p> <p>JAMES F. LEWIS</p>
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One Dollar—

Swiss francs.....	25.86
Austrian schillings.....	49.67
Belgian francs.....	2.4059
British pound (95 per £).....	7.4688
Danish crowns.....	3.6380
Dutch guilders.....	4.167
Finnish marks.....	5.5473
French francs.....	3.6980
German marks.....	30.00
Greek drachmas.....	629.46
Italian lire.....	12.60
Mexican pesos.....	7.137
Norwegian kroner.....	26.50
Portuguese escudos.....	70.00
Spanish pesetas.....	5.204
Swedish crowns.....	4.298
Swiss francs.....	

The above rates are yesterday's closing buying rates on local exchange, including local commissions and slight variations depending on the type of transaction.

Shareholders in the Fund are advised that a Notice is appearing in Beurs-en Nieuwsberichten,

Netherlands Antilles newspaper, convening the second Annual General Meeting for 9 a.m. on Friday 13th March, 1970, at the registered office of the Fund, Handelskade 24, Willemstad, Suracao, Netherlands Antilles. The agenda for the Meeting will include, inter alia, the following:

1. Approval of the Report of the Board of Management on the Fund's affairs for the year ended 31st December, 1969.
2. Approval of the Balance Sheet as at 31st December 1969 and the Statement of Income and Expenditure for the year ended 31st December, 1969.
3. Resolution on the actions of the Board of Management for the year ended 31st December 1969.
4. Approval of payment of a dividend of U.S. \$150 per share for the year ended 31st December 1969.
5. Election of Members of the

Board of Management.
A copy of the Agenda is available for inspection by shareholders at the registered office of the

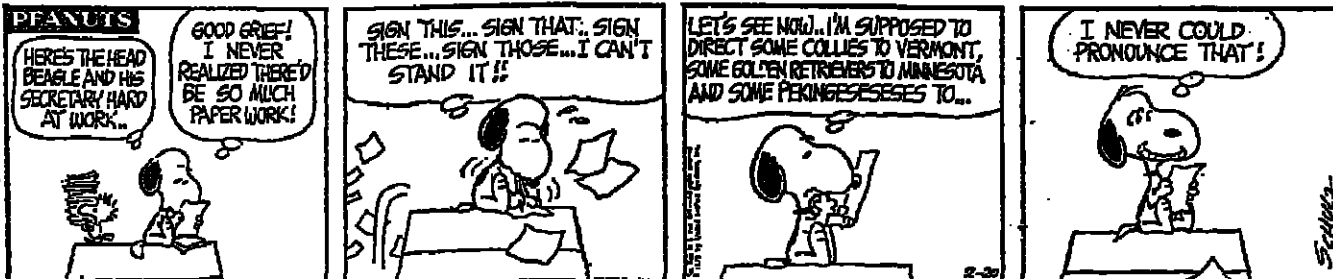
In order to attend the said meeting in person or by proxy and to have their votes registered at such meeting, the shareholders must deposit their share certificates (or a deposit receipt for these share certificates), mentioning the name of the shareholder and his identity, at the registered office of the Fund not later than Friday, 6th March, 1970.

Subject to the approval of the necessary resolution at the second Annual General Meeting, the Company No. 3 on bearer share certificates will be deposited at the registered office of the Paying Agent, Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A., Luxembourg, on and from 19th March 1970. Dividend cheques posted to holders of registered shares on that date will be payable on 19th March 1970. Dividend cheques will be registered by the Paying Agent on 19th March 1970. Dividend cheques will be payable on 19th March 1970.

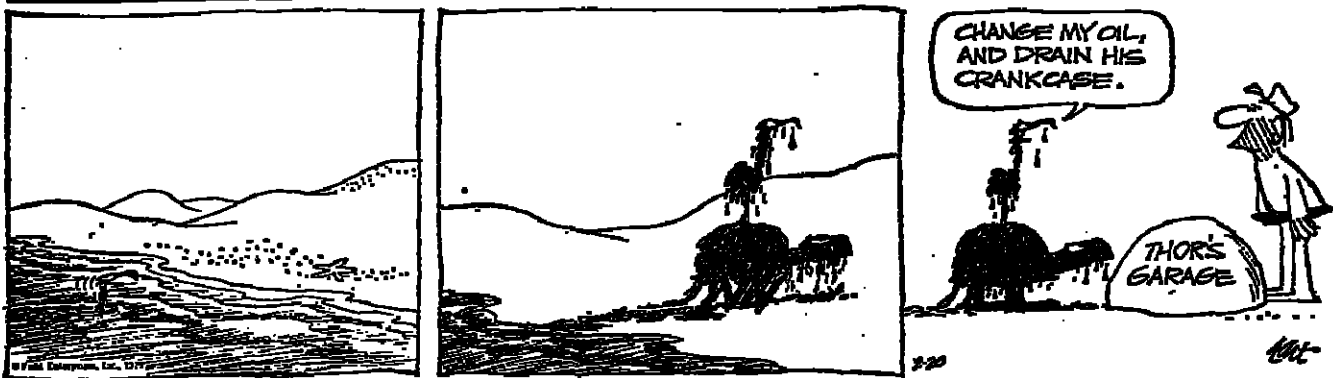
LONDON FULL SERVICE OFFICE: 5 LOTHBURY, E.C. 2, REPRESENTATIVE OFFICES: London, 5 LOTHBURY, E.C. 2, Frankfurt, Bockenheimer Landstrasse 65, Hong Kong, 100 Nathan Road, Central, Victoria, Madrid, Calle de Cedeira 11, 92, Mexico City, Torre Latinoamericana, No. 1503, Avenida Saul de Hebra 2, Mexico City, D.F., Montevideo, 21, Plaza Vendimia 1er, Tokyo, New Yurakucho Building, 11, 1-Chome, Yurakucho, Chiyoda-Ku, ASSOCIATED

LONDON FULL SERVICE OFFICE: 5 LOTHBURY, E.C. 2, REPRESENTATIVE OFFICES: London, 5 LOTHBURY, E.C. 2, Frankfurt, Bockenheimer Landstrasse 65, Hong Kong, 100 Nathan Road, Central, Victoria, Madrid, Calle de Cedeira 11, 92, Mexico City, Torre Latinoamericana, No. 1503, Avenida Saul de Hebra 2, Mexico City, D.F., Montevideo, 21, Plaza Vendimia 1er, Tokyo, New Yurakucho Building, 11, 1-Chome, Yurakucho, Chiyoda-Ku, ASSOCIATED

PEANUTS



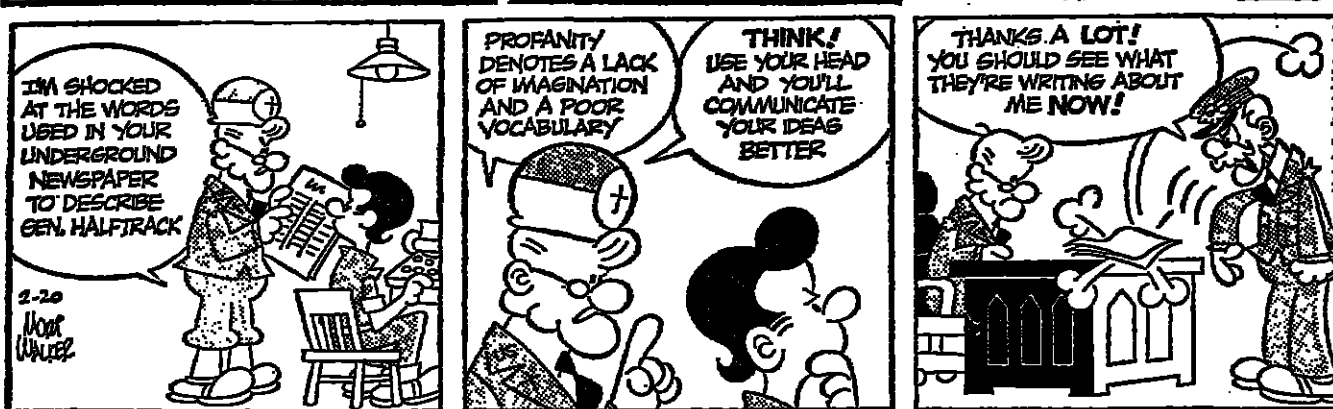
B.C.



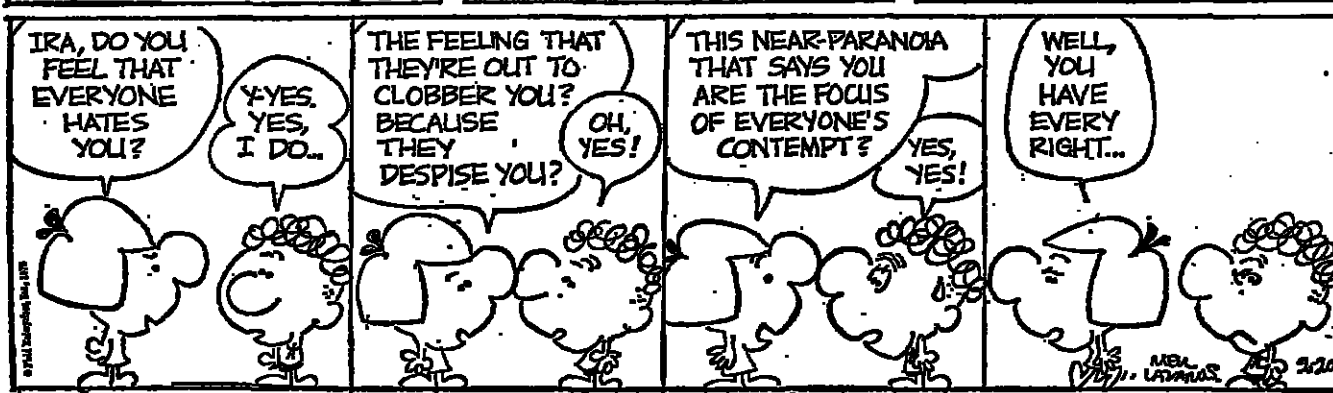
LIL ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



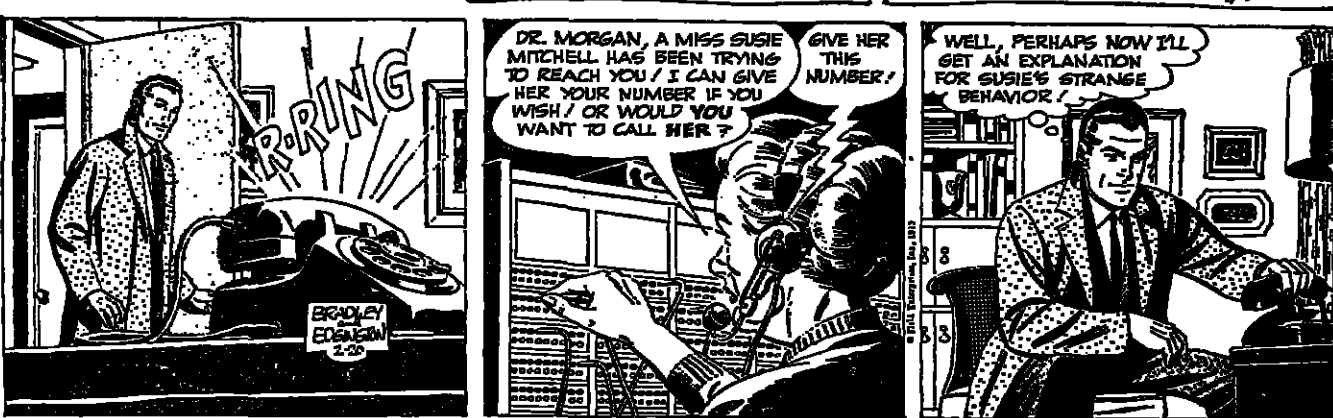
BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



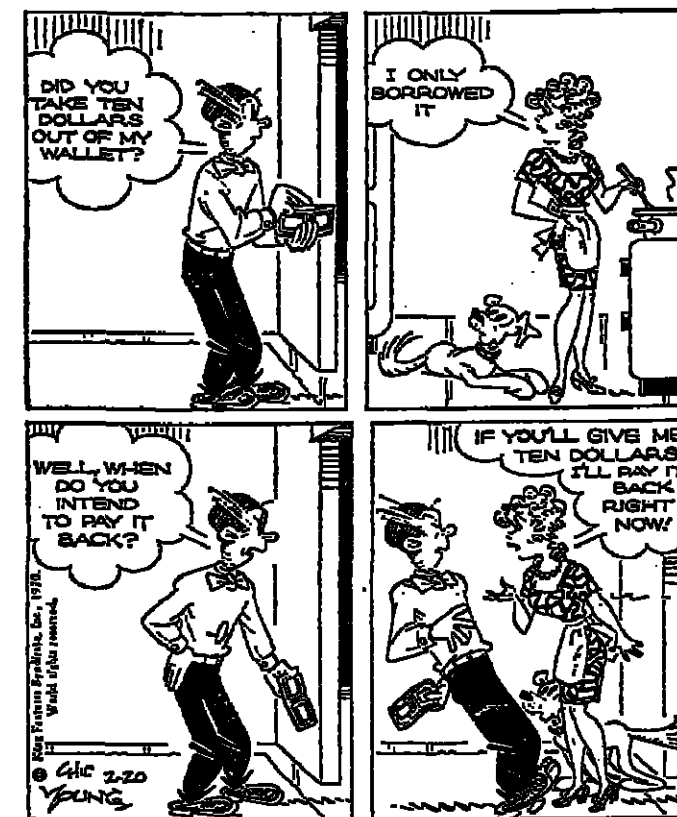
POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The diagramed deal from a match between the United States touring team and a team from Wellington, New Zealand, played in Wellington early this week, was spectacular in several respects.

In both rooms West opened the bidding with one heart. Wellington then made a natural bid of five clubs, which ended the auction.

The opening lead of the spade queen gave him some assistance, but he could make no more than ten tricks when East won with the spade ace and led a trump. There was no way to reach the dummy, and the declarer had to lose a heart trick and a second spade trick.

In the second room, however, the American North-South partnership turned to a masterly bidding performance to find the only unbeatable game contract, according to analysis present.

North made a simple overcall of two clubs over the one-heart opening bid, confident that with freakish distribution there would be further bidding. South tried two diamonds, and North visualized the possibility of three no-trump. He made a one-bid of three hearts, inviting his partner to bid the no-trump game if he could stop the opponents' hearts.

South complied, perhaps with some misgivings.

West led a low heart which gave South a chance to make 10 tricks. However, this was the only lead to give the defense a chance.

When South captured the jack with the queen, he had to guess the club situation. He now had a chance to take a club finesse—not unreasonable in light of North's opening bid. But South took a deep breath, led to the ace of clubs in dummy,

cash the king, and claimed 10 tricks when the queen appeared from East.

The United States team gained 13 international match points, but there was a further surprise to come. Several of the spectators recognized the lead that had been played two days earlier in a nationwide New Zealand charity contest and had not been redealt as it should have been. As none of the players recognized the deal, the result was not affected.

NORTH
 ♠ K76
 ♥ 5
 ♦ A
 ♣ AKJ109763

WEST (D)
 ♠ A932
 ♥ AK1083
 ♦ Q8
 ♣ 52

EAST
 ♠ QJ105
 ♥ J75
 ♦ 9852
 ♣ Q4

SOUTH
 ♠ 84
 ♥ Q942
 ♦ KJ10743
 ♣ 8

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

West North East South
 1♥ 2♣ Pass 2♦
 2♥ 3♥ Pass 3NT
 Pass Pass Pass

West led the heart six.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

GRADE THAN DAILY
 RELIABLE HONORABLE
 AMUSEMENTS ALPIS
 SALES SEMESTERS
 PINE SEES REPLAY
 MAPS FILE IDE
 PRALLINE TICES
 CLINGING VINES
 ALICE ESTEEMES
 LOGS WEST RUINS
 ALMOST STAIN HEAN
 MONCHIESE TUC
 SLOUT AGREEMENTS
 HOME REVEE TODES
 ENOS ERIES JOODY

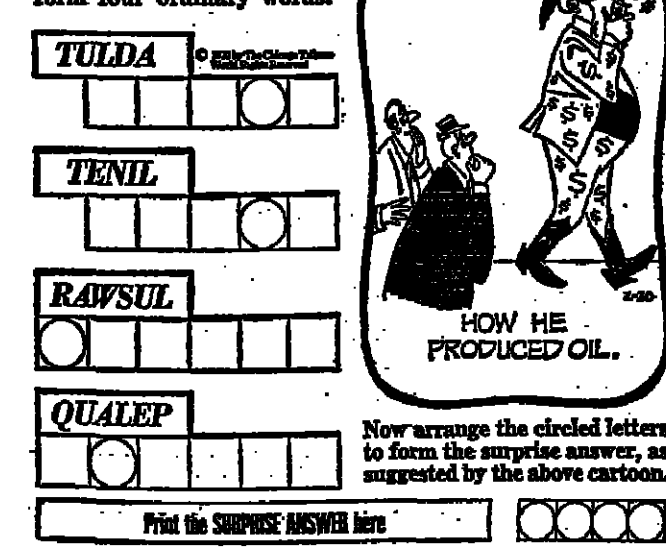
DENNIS THE MENACE



"DON'T READ BEAUTY AND THE BEAST. THAT ONE ALWAYS PUTS YOU TO SLEEP!"

JUMBLE—That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Yesterday's) Jumbles: MUSTY ATONE TEAPOT HARDLY
 Answer: This might be the latest shoe model—THE LAST

BOOKS

SAINT-GAUDENS AND THE GILDED ERA

By Louise Hall Tharp

Illustrated. Little, Brown, 419 pp. \$8.50.

ROBERT HENRI AND HIS CIRCLE

By William Innes Homer with the assistance of Violet Orgen

Illustrated. Cornell University Press, 388 pp. \$17.50.

Reviewed by Henry Steele Commager

BOTH Saint-Gaudens and Henri came to maturity in what it is still popular to call the Gilded Age, but perhaps it is time we abandon this over-used and misleading term, coined by Mark Twain to describe the political scene, not the cultural. The generation from the Civil War to Theodore Roosevelt was, in many ways, a golden age—the most creative era, culturally, in our history.

Saint-Gaudens and Henri fit into a theme closer to Henry James than to Mark Twain: the theme of the creation of an American style in art within the framework of a larger community of art. For in the arts, more even than in literature, America had been derivative. The generation of Benjamin West and Copley had headed for London; in the first half of the 19th century Florence and Rome attracted the artists. After mid-century, France was the magnet.

Many artists who studied abroad stayed there—Whistler, Sargent, Mary Cassatt. But as the century wore on, American artists found it possible to study and to work at home.

Both Saint-Gaudens and Henri studied in Paris and returned again and again, but both belonged to an American tradition. They chose to live in the United States. More important, both, for all their foreign training, chose to work in the American grain.

Saint-Gaudens, though Dublin-born of a French father, belonged almost as much to the streets of New York as did the Realists of the Ash Can School. It was there he had learned to cut canes, and graduated from the old Cooper Union; there he set up his atelier when he returned from France and Italy. His first major statue was not a figure out of classical mythology, but out of American: *Hawthorne*.

Mrs. Tharp tells us little about either his role or his significance in American culture. She gives us a faithful portrait of the man, a sense of the chaos out of which came the great works of art, and the near-chaos of Saint-Gaudens's domestic situation, too. It is all very intimate, but intimate socially, not intellectually or philosophically.

Robert Henri was a product of Philadelphia, for a century the center of American art, and of the Academy of Fine Arts that Thomas Eakins had made famous. Though Henri did not himself study under Eakins, it was Eakins who influenced him most deeply and most lastingly. From Eakins he learned to find beauty in ordinary life and ordinary people, to paint what the mind perceived. Eakins said, "You can copy a thing to a certain limit, then you must use intellect." Perhaps most of all Henri took to heart the

admonition that "respectability in art is appalling."

It was he who organized the first Exhibit of the Independents in 1910. For he was not only one of the most distinguished of American painters, the leader and for a time the inspiration of the Eight (many times called the Ash Can School), but the spokesman in the independent artist in his war against the Academy. And he was a great teacher.

He had taught in Paris, taught in Philadelphia, moved to New York and set on his own, and soon he was the largest personal follower of any painter. He had his school; he held summer schools in Maine and New Mexico; he took students abroad to England, France and Spain; taught painting, to be sure, it is characteristic that what it came to selecting a name, his talks to students, he called it "The Art Spirit"—it has remained one of the most widely read and influential of American art books. He taught all art was one, and that philosophy as well as art.

From Emerson and Whitman Henri may have derived something of his sturdy Americanism, his insistence on the reality of American materials, an American character, but it was probably bred in him, his childhood on the Maine and Colorado frontiers. At is associated with his masters, he later absorbed them and developed an independent style. He chose a homely subject, caught dignity of work and of a delighted in the spontaneous children; he was at his best depicting the city rather than the countryside or the sea; preferred dark colors to light.

Around him gathered the indubitably American school: Lukacs, Glackens, Sloan, Bell, Shinn, Prendergast, O'Keefe, Fene du Bois, and a handful of others.

Homer has done well Henri, and reasonably well his circle, though we still want a book which will bring together the artistic, the literary, social relationships of the end-of-the-century artists and

Prize to Belgian

HAMBURG, Feb. 19 (AP)—Belgian critic Georges-Pol was awarded this year's Maigne Prize worth 25,000 francs (\$6,830), the Hamburg Foundation announced.

Poulet, who works at the University of Nice, won the prize mainly for his essays.

CROSSWORD—By Will W.

ACROSS
 1 Touch
 5 Police action
 9 Hidden drawback
 14 Gloomy Gus
 15 Church section
 16 Verdi work
 17 Bit
 18 Fusee holders
 20 Man of shares
 22 Handle
 24 Haircut recipient
 26 Assent
 29 Prepare
 31 Zoo sounds
 32 Canine cry
 33 Fictional sleuth
 36 Ball team
 37 Good will
 38 Had debts
 39 File
 40 Corrida cheers
 41 Delivered
 42 Woe ladies
 45 Lessened

DOWN
 47 Paycheck stub initials
 48 Wall Street regulator Abbr.
 49 Athlete's salient
 55 One way to Tokyo
 57 Info
 58 Habituate
 59 Of verse
 60 Soviet sea
 61 Uprize
 62 English county
 63 War whoop
 35 Percentage
 37 Filing item
 41 Confront
 43 Sea bird
 44 Cut in two
 45 Old Turkish
 46 "I'd rather see than
 47 Be suitable
 50 Recess
 51 Gallery hangar
 52 Porfirate
 53 Milky gem
 54 Healthy
 56 Common verb

14 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13
 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61

McLain Suspended Indefinitely From Baseball by Kuhn

Continued from Page 1

The operators of the book made say some of McLain, keeping the money when the book was sold but biffing him when it lost. He met them in a Flint restaurant where he was under contract to play the organ in the off-season.

McLain, who earns \$100,000 a year from the Tigers and perhaps as much in outside enterprises, is said to be upward of \$150,000 in debt.

Pile Threatened, Out of Tourney

DALLAS, Feb. 19 (UPI)—World Championship Tennis, Inc., announced that Nicki Pile would not compete in next week's \$50,000 international tennis open at Sydney because of threats against the life of the 25-year-old Yugoslavian received while in Australia last month.

Mike Davis, WCT promoter, said in a letter to tournament organizers that Pile had delivered an address of a political nature in Sydney which apparently was "not too diplomatic." Following the address Pile received three phone calls telling him not to return to Sydney, otherwise he would be bombed.

United States Davis Cup coach Dennis Ralston will substitute.

NBA Standings

Wednesday's Results

Milwaukee	109	(Alcindor 26, McGlocklin 20)
San Francisco	102	(Mullins 26, Lucas 25)
5th straight loss for Warriors.		
Baltimore	117	(Monroe 24, Loughery 23)
Los Angeles	103	(West 25, Robertson 20)
1st straight loss for Lakers.		
Chicago	110	(Harrison 25, Johnson 23)
1st on all-time NBA list with 100 points.		
Atlanta	129	(Caldwell 41, Hudson 20)
Cincinnati	125	(Van Arsdale 27, Van Lear 25)
Caldwell's 41 a career high.		
8 in overtime period; Hawks lead Western		
3 1/2 games.		
San Diego	116	(Barnett 42, Hayes 33)
Seattle	118	(Boomer 26, Snyder 14)
Boston	116	(Haylicek 20, Nelson 20)
Phoenix	115	(Van Arsdale 26, Hawkins 23)

ABA Results

WESTERN DIVISION			
	W	L	Pct.
New York	18	12	.600
Los Angeles	17	13	.563
San Francisco	16	14	.538
Phoenix	15	15	.500
Portland	14	16	.469
Golden State	13	17	.435
San Antonio	12	18	.400
Utah	11	19	.365
San Jose	10	20	.333
Seattle	9	21	.300
Denver	8	22	.267
Los Angeles	7	23	.233

Little to Defend Crown

WEST BERLIN, Feb. 19 (Reuters)—Freddie Fiddle, American world junior-middweight champion, will defend his title here against West Germany's Gerhard Piskowky on March 20.

Alpine Skiing: The Shadow Under the Table

"What I'd like to see is the press, or somebody, really explode this thing so that Brundage will have to do something about it."

—Mary Melville, president of the Alpine Committee of the U.S. Ski Association.

"But we can't prove it."

—Avery Brundage, president of the International Olympic Committee.

"Everybody knows that you can't ski ten months a year without a penny unless you're an Aga Khan. You have a job, you take money for it; I have a job, I take money for it."

—Anonymous.

"In nearly every Olympic Winter Games, Alpine skiing has been surrounded by scandal and this is inevitable as long as many of the racers are in the employ, one way or another, of equipment manufacturers."

—Brundage.

"We didn't get so much as they are getting now."

—Egon Zimmerman, 1964 Olympic champion, admitting he received money under the table when he was an "amateur."

"We can't avoid this aspect of our sport."

—Marc Hodler, president of the Fédération Internationale de Ski.

"It is obvious that Alpine skiing has not been properly controlled."

—Brundage.

By Mike Katz

PATRICK RUSSELL smiles down from a poster advertising Rossignol skis; Karl Schranz's Kneissl skis are displayed proudly in a local shop window.

The world championships at Val Gardena, Italy, last week were the showpiece of a multi-billion-dollar industry. There were races, winners, losers, but above all, the commercial messages.

A reporter stood at the finish line, keeping score. When Betsy Clifford of Canada won the women's giant slalom, he announced: "That's the third gold medal for Rossignol."

The manufacturer gets the publicity, but some skiers get more than gold medals. Schranz makes something between \$18,000 and \$60,000 a year as an amateur skier. But few racers are World Cup holders and world champions and others make considerably less.

"With very few exceptions," said Marc Hodler, the president of the Fédération Internationale de Ski, the sport's ruling body, "our boys finish no richer than they were before."

But to compete as an amateur, the good skier must be a professional.

"You have to look at it in perspective," said Bill Kidd a few days before he turned professional. "What's an amateur sport? Marbles? Weight lifting in New Guinea?"

"Your athletes have to spend the whole year training or thinking, concentrating on their sport. It's difficult if you're an engineer and just ski on weekends."

Proper Compensation

Egon Zimmerman of Austria, the 1964 Olympic downhill champion, added: "If you have to train all year you have to have some money or it's impossible. You need ten pairs of skis, bindings, everything. For Brundage, it's very easy—he's a millionaire."

The money comes from the equipment manufacturers. According to FIS rules, it is supposed to go to the national federation involved, which, if it wants, in turn is allowed to pay the racer expense money and compensation for the time the skier loses from work. In fact, this does not always happen. Often, the money goes directly from manufacturer to skier under the table.

"We have yet to receive one cent from a manufacturer," said Mary Melville, the president of the Alpine Committee of the U.S. Ski Association.

Melville is a Mormon and neither smokes nor drinks, a befitting example of the U.S.A., which is considerably more Simon Pure than its European cousins.

The French and Austrian federations, unlike the Americans for example, allow their skiers to make endorsements. The French supposedly do not allow the racers' names to be used in advertisements, but one of the most popular brands of goggles at Val Gardena is Mauduit-Famosa. Georges and Annie are members of the French team who have won Olympic medals.

Bob Lange is the founder and president of the Lange Ski Boot Company, which supplied 51 percent of the racers at the world championships. He pays skiers to do what he calls "research." He also employs racers in his factories and as salesmen.

"Bill Kidd works for me," Mr. Lange said hours before Kidd became the first American male gold-medal winner and two days before the racer announced that he was turning professional.

"We started paying for the first time this year," Lange said, referring to under-the-table contracts. "It's a moral issue that really grates me the wrong way, but if you're in business, you have to know what's going on, you have to be there. Or you're out of business."

Lange thinks some of the hypocrisy involved is really semantic.

First of a two-part series on the future of Alpine ski racing. Today, the present situation.

"The people in Europe have a different idea of amateurism," he said. "They didn't grow up with Brundage's ideas being pounded into their heads. I think Brundage is living in the past. I'm a lot more pragmatic."

Hodler phrased it this way: "We have the problem that, in certain countries—and I don't mean only the Eastern countries—sports are organized in a different way. For example, you have gymnasts 'working' for the fire brigade and (track and field) athletes for the military."

In the Alpine nations, the government gives enough skiers



ELTCUR RACER KARL SCHRANZ

"jobs" as customs officials that there is a meet held every year among them. Jean-Claude Killy, for example, was a French customs official during his "amateur" days, but admitted that he did not do much work at that trade.

"There are no real amateurs left in the world," Killy has said. "If you want to ski 11 or 12 months a year, you must make some money. I made mine as a customs official."

According to the Olympic spirit, Avery Brundage, no athlete can remain an amateur if he earns money in any way connected to sports. By that interpretation, none of the four men who won gold medals at the world championships would qualify as an amateur.

(1) Kidd works for Lange. Also, as most skiers do for spending money, Kidd sells his used equipment, which is donated by the manufacturer.

Hours after Kidd won the Alpine combined gold medal, he sold a used pair of skis to an Italian who wanted them for his young son. Kidd mentioned a price, the Italian said "OK" and the deal was transacted. "God, he would have agreed to anything," Kidd said with some amazement afterwards.

(2) Bernard Russi of Switzerland, the winner of the downhill, has skied for money. He was a stunt man for some of the skiing scenes in the James Bond movie "In Her Majesty's Secret Service."

(3) Jean-Noël Augert, the special slalom champion, admitted that the French Fédération de Ski gave him money in addition to "expenses." But "only a little bit."

Augert, asked if any manufacturer paid him directly instead of going through the federation as required, turned to some friends and asked in French: "How do I say, in English, I cannot answer that question?" He was told, turned and said: "I cannot answer that question."

(4) Schranz, the giant-slalom winner, is probably the best-

paid amateur in the business. He is well identified with Kneissl skis, Kneissl boots, Tyrolia bindings and other products.

Generally speaking, there are less crumbs under the table for the leading girl skiers. For most of the girls, ski racing is only a temporary career. The men, of course, are losing valuable time in both school and business and so have to be more adequately recompensed.

However, some girls do get money. Nancy Greene, for example, wavered before signing the Olympic Oath in 1968 "because she took a little money under the table," said Dave Jacobs, the former Canadian coach.

The former Olympic champion objected to swearing that she was an amateur as a matter of principle, but was talked into signing the oath to avoid a big scandal.

Bruno Bühler, the sales manager for Raichle, a Swiss boot company, estimates that the girls "get about 10 percent of what the boys get, just to tell you figures."

"There's no big promotional value with the girls," he said, "because in this field the boys are really dominant, no doubt about it."

Most racers are content with expenses and maybe a little pin money. They all start out for the glory, not to make a lot of money in skiing.

"Racing is their life," observed Lange. But the manufacturer added that it is difficult for the "kids to see someone else pulling down \$10,000."

"They tell me that another company has made them an offer and I had to tell them I'll match it," Lange said.

To Kidd, who is 26, this situation is "morally unhealthy for a 17-year-old like Bobby Cochran (one of the young members of the U.S. team) to learn what ski racing is and thus is what life is about. I'd like ski racing to be a good thing to get into, a healthy educational experience instead of learning how to cheat and connive."

There are two main reasons for the cheating. First, since the rules don't allow professionalism, they must be circumvented. Second, there is much pressure from the manufacturers who put their racing programs to two very good uses.

The first is obvious—publicity. It was too obvious, though, for Brundage before the 1968 Olympics at Grenoble when he tried to keep the winning skiers from posing for pictures with the labels of their skis stuck in the camera's eye.

It was ruled that the medal winners would not be allowed to hold their skis at all during the photographing. Killy found the easy solution: he gave his skis to a girl friend and posed with her while she held the skis.

"With Killy, you didn't care if he skis in the boots as long as he walks around with them after," said Lange.

Lange also uses some of his "amateur" status as a salesman. For example, Jean Tschann and Dumont Givonnet, two of the leading skier racers, sell Lange boots in the summer in Switzerland.

However, Lange said most of the benefits of his racing program (which last year included \$65,000 in donated equipment alone) came from research.

"This is my research and development department," he said. "If we're going to be in the equipment business, we should make the very best equipment."

"In order to test our product, you have to have guys going 60 miles an hour down a hill and the only place you can find them is here."

Edmund Bruggman, another Swiss star, is paid by Raichle. "He's an excellent tester," said Bühler. "He's able to give us a hand in developing the product. This, to our mind, is far better than just to win."

Payola Budget Cut

Bühler said Raichle has a small racing budget, \$7,000 to \$10,000, although he said the company was one of the five leading boot manufacturers in the world.

"It's a question if the money you spend through the window will come back through the door," he said. "Nobody knows for sure."

A big-budget company are cutting back, too, apparently tired of the rising cost of payola. One American company that had spent about \$200,000 on its racing program last year has reduced it by 20 percent this year.

But skiing is a highly competitive, booming industry and in general the price of payola has been rising (borne, of course, by the consumer). And disenchantment with the current situation than the manufacturers' discomfiture. And despite the wish of the major European Alpine nations, especially France and Austria, to maintain the status quo, skiing is now at the crossroads.

On one side there is pressure from Brundage to clean house for the Olympics. On the other, there is the rising prospect of a professional circuit that could take away not only many of the top skiers, but the manufacturers as well, impoverishing the national federations.

No one expects the current situation to last long. For the first time, skiing is peeking out from under the table to see which way to go.

Tomorrow: The road to open skiing.

Upsets Top Card at U.S. Indoor Tennis

By Parton Keesee

ALBANY, N.Y., Feb. 19 (UPI)—Samuel Stanchak, Clark Graebner, Tom Okker and Stan Smith were eliminated in the third round of the \$50,000 National Open indoor tennis championships yesterday.

Tony Roche won, but will probably withdraw from the tournament.

Graebner, seeded fourth, lost his first set on his way to defeat at hands of Daniel El Shafat of Israel, 6-3, 7-6, 6-3. The match was 1 up for 15 minutes in the end set as the players, a line, the umpire, the referee, his

stunt and the tournament man debated the following: call by the lineman he had

is it against Graebner on the Yorker's serve, although he his hands over his eyes, indicating he hadn't seen the ball.

he umpire's decision (to ignore lineman's call).

he assistant referee's complaint Graebner's behavior (dis-

he referee's concern over alleged language by Graebner (in it of a group of school children) and attempt to eject Graebner from the tournament.

Shafat's protest that the delay ruining his timing (he was

ahead by a set and 3-2 in games). The point in dispute finally was declared a let, the school children were sent home and Graebner, who went on to lose the point, called the official a nazi.

Jon Thirup upset Okker, 6-3, 7-5, and said he held a 2-2 won-lost record against the Dutchman.

Cliff Richey topped Santana, 7-5, 6-3, and Smith, the No. 1 American, was beaten by Roger Taylor of England, 6-3, 2-6, 6-3.

Roche defeated American Tom Gorman, 7-5, 6-4, but may withdraw because of severe pain in his left arm.

Rod Laver of Australia overpowered Dennis Pro Tun-Uch, 6-4, 6-1, and American Jim Osborne overcame Peter Curtis of England, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4.

And then came Frazier. Singing Joe Frazier read the ad on the back of his black robe last Monday night, and he seemed to have it all. Hard, hungry, a man who loves his work. Singing Joe is very basic. Once, riding through midtown Manhattan in a cab, he pointed with contempt at girls in miniskirts.

What's a matter with him? The cab driver caught the gesture and asked, "What's a matter with him?"

"Nothing, long as they ain't on my woman," Frazier hummed for a while, then said: "I hate hippie clothes. Why people do themselves like that? Why do they want to look poor and dirty if they don't have to?"

Later, later, climbing the astronaut's moon trip, he suddenly said: "People forget the Land. They pray to get up there and when they're up there they stop prayin'."

If there was any doubt about how basic he was, it was dispelled last Monday at Madison Square Garden. Jimmy Ellis, who five years ago was a middleweight, was not expected to win the fight, but he was expected to poke Frazier a little and maybe scuff him up.

Object of Abuse

Frazier took his best shot, a right, said, "Sissy, you can't hit," and began to smile that terrible smile, open wide his eyes and grunt "hrrp." That was the end of it. Ellis stayed with him, but something had snapped and he was no longer a subject. He was an object.

Then Frazier took him with a joyful lust; not the refined cruelty of the sadist, or the stale passion of the avenger, or even the mindless savagery of the brute, but the wholesome relief of the man who loves his work. At the same time it was a beautiful piece of obscene entertainment and a perfect exhibit in the case against legal boxing.

Frazier is as good a singer as any other recent heavyweight and may do well if he brings to it his dedication and drive. He says he will wait to fight Cassius Clay. A showdown between the two, once so attractive, seems irrelevant now. If Frazier wants to be heavyweight champion, he should be in mind in the days when it thought it needed a heavyweight champion.

Wednesday College Basketball

EAST

St. John's (N.Y.)	47	St. Joe. (Pa.)	46
St. Peter's (N.J.)	88	Hofstra	58
Villanova	84	Duquesne	82
St. Bonas	87	St. Francis (N.Y.)	87
Temple	80	Liu	58
Lafayette	80	Lehigh	82
Stevens	87	Rutgers	78
Clark	80	Amherst	78
Colgate	81	RPI	78
Syracuse	81	Cornell	71
Lemoyne	97	Cornell	55
Blder	78	Albright	51
FDU	74	Trinity	54

SOUTH

Jacksonville	85	Fla. St.	81
No. Car.	80	Maryland	80
Duke	74	Dartmouth	76
Wake Forest	71	N.C. St.	69
W. Va.	68	Clemson	71
LSU	68	Georgia	58
West Va.	58	North Carolina	57
Ohio	100	Marshall	87
American	75	Navy	88
Ms. St.	88	Catholic	61
La. Grange	87	West Ga.	79
Catawba	104	All. Christ.	82
Pitt.	73	Baylor	78
East Car.	86	Wm. & Mary	83
Ky. St.	81	Northwood	78
Louisville	55	Bellarmine	78

MIDWEST

Dayton	84	Kent St.	78
Loyola (Chi.)	84	Oregon	74
Miami (Ohio)	82	Western Mich.	61
Ohio	100	Custar	82
Eastern Mich.	88	Detroit	71
Butler	111	Duquesne	81
Marquette	98	St. John's	81
Concordia	111	St. Lawrence	71
W. Va.	88	North Carolina	82
W. Va.	88	North Carolina	82
W. Va.	88	North Carolina	82

SOUTHWEST

West Tex.	88	Hardin-Simmons	78
Sam Houston	108	Tarleton	72
Odessa	88	Redlands	78
Odessa	88	Cal Tech	87

TOWNSHIPS

his eyes and grunt "hripp."
d of it. Ellis stayed with him,
ad snapped and he was no
He was an object.
ook him with a joyful lust; not
ty of the sadist, or the stale

WEAC (Ind. Round)

Belmont	81	Milligan	80
Lemoyne-Owen	87	Tusculum	87
Christ. Bros.	78	Lincoln	69
Union (Tenn.)	87	Kings (Tenn.)	78

NHL Standings

lay, a showdown between the
active, seems irrelevant now,
to be heavyweight champion,
called: He is precisely what the
d in the days when it thought
weight champion.

WEST DIVISION

	W	L	Pct. GB	
St. Louis	25	11	.692	—
Philadelphia	24	12	.667	1 1/2
Pittsburgh	19	17	.524	6 1/2
Oakland	18	18	.500	7 1/2
Minnesota	17	19	.476	8 1/2
Los Angeles	16	20	.444	9 1/2

